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PACKERS PLEAD OLD GRANT OF IMMUNITY IN GOVERNMENT SUIT

Noted Decision of Judge Humphreys in 1905 Is Invoked by Ten Defendants in Chicago to Escape Trial

COURT AVOIDS ISSUE

Rules Counsel Shall Confer as to the Evidence to Be Presented, and That Specific Objections Must Be Made

CHICAGO—Judge Humphreys' famous "immunity" decision was injected into the packers' trial here today as an additional obstacle in the way of the government's attempts to fasten criminal liability under the Sherman law on the 10 defendants.

Citing the decision, the defense gave notice of its objection to all evidence to be offered by the government concerning the packers prior to 1905. Specific immunity was demanded for Edward Tilden, Francis A. Fowler and Lewis H. Heyman.

The defense's allegation was that these defendants and the other seven had furnished information concerning their business to the commissioner of corporations and under the ruling established by Judge Humphreys could not be prosecuted on the basis of this information.

While the jury was excluded during the trial, Judge Carpenter finally ruled that counsel on both sides should confer regarding the evidence which the government proposed to introduce, relating to acts prior to 1905, that the defense should indicate specifically to which portions of this evidence it would object and that the court would rule on the question when the government completed its introduction of direct evidence.

John S. Miller for the defense gave notice that he would make the same objection at the beginning of the testimony of every witness called by the government.

The defense by bringing up the immunity question hopes to obtain a ruling from Judge Carpenter which will exclude all evidence of the operation of the old pool of the packers—the evidence on which the government bases its plea that there was a motive behind the formation of the National Packing Company, that motive being the intention to monopolize the beef packing industry.

Immediately after Judge Carpenter had ruled the prosecution called to the stand Alfred H. Veeder, in whose offices in Chicago the meetings of the old pool of the packers was held. He traced the transformation of the Swift partnership and Swift corporation and told of the organization of the National Packing Company, of which he said he was for a time the general counsel and treasurer as well as a director.

Mr. Veeder divided the credit for the organization of the National Packing Company with Louis Krauthoff, then personal attorney for J. Ogden Armour. He testified that he acted at the time as legal counsel for the individual members of the Swift group and for J. Ogden Armour.

Defendants were in court and argument attorneys asked them to stand up and be identified.

W. J. KELLIHER IS DEFAULTED

William J. Kelliher was defaulted as defendant this morning in the supreme judicial court, in the suit brought by John L. Bates, receiver of the National City Bank of Cambridge, against Kelliher and the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company. Kelliher is in the Cambridge jail and counsel failed to appear today.

STEEL CORPORATION GIVEN TIME

TRENTON, N. J.—On consent of the government an order was entered in the United States circuit court today extending time for the defendants to answer from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1 in the suit brought by the federal government to dissolve the Steel corporation.

DIRECTORSHIP OF THE CHAMBER MAY BE CHANGED

As the date for the annual meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Jan. 23 draws near there is considerable speculation among the members as to the directors who will be elected. Early next week the committee on nominations will make its announcement.

Those directors whose term of office expires next month are Walter C. Baylies, John Candler Cobb, George T. Coppins, John H. Fahey, George Hutchinson, Charles H. Jones, William E. Litchfield, James L. Richards, Joseph B. Russell, A. Shuman and George S. Smith. The remaining directors have another year in office.

If an entirely new group of men is elected to replace those who go out of office next month the chamber will be in entirely different hands from those of two years ago, when it was reorganized with James J. Storrow, E. A. Filene, Frederic P. Fish and others on the board of directors.

It is possible, however, that the retiring directors may be reelected.

APPALACHIAN CLUB OFF TO CLIMB THE RANGES OF VERMONT

Fifty Members and Guests to Spend Rest of Week Scaling Points in Central Part of State

KILLINGTON ON LIST

Second Highest Peak Is to Be Included in Those Which Party Has Planned to Ascend Before Returning

Tramping and climbing, some teaming, possibly snowshoeing and a bit of (Continued on page nine, column three)

OLD HOTEL ON MOUNT KILLINGTON



Once noted building which is in pathway of Appalachian club members on way to the summit

BOYLSTON STREET MERCHANTS IN PLAN TO EXPEDITE TRAFFIC

Boylston street merchants have plans for expediting surface and subway traffic in the vicinity of Boylston, Tremont and Washington streets including the removal of the surface cars from Boylston between Tremont and Washington streets and the building of a foot-passenger subway from Washington to Tremont and Boylston streets connecting the Washington street tunnel and the old subway at Boylston street.

Daniel A. Griffith, secretary of the Boylston Street Merchants Association, tells of the plans of the merchants in a statement in which he says:

"Unquestionably the widening of Avery street would be one of the greatest benefits that could be had in the present situation, as well as constituting a permanent improvement, increasing values and lowering taxes, etc., and I believe no other proposition of street widening is at this time so important to the best interests of the city.

"It must be plain to all that the interests of one street should not be conserved at the cost of others. For this reason it is not practical to make Washington street a one-way thoroughfare, or to turn any of its share of trucking into other highways.

"If the electric cars now traversing the street and occupying fully one third of its area could be deflected to Essex, Chauncy and Summer streets, it would greatly help."

ASKS EXPRESS RIGHTS APPROVAL

The Bay State Street Railway Company petitioned the board of railroad commissioners today for approval of the authority granted by the selectmen of Hyde Park, on Dec. 22, for the road to act as common carrier of newspapers, baggage, express matter and freight.

MR. SHUSTER STAYS PERSIAN TREASURER IN SPITE OF CABINET

(By the United Press)

LONDON—According to a despatch from Tehran today, W. Morgan Shuster, treasurer-general of Persia, when informed by a deputation from the national council that his dismissal by the cabinet was illegal told the assembly members that he was willing to resign whenever they should give the word, but he would not recognize the orders of the ministry, and would stay in his position.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Tehran as a result of popular feeling, resulting from the announcement that Mr. Shuster had been dismissed by the cabinet.

Indignation meetings are being held and the ministry assailed.

The newspapers have been suppressed and the Majlis dissolved.

One thousand men, women and children have been slain at Tabriz by the Russian soldiers, according to reports received here today. The Russian officers are reported to be making no attempt to check their men. It is said that wounded Persian soldiers were slain.

Advices from Resht say the city is now quiet.

Persians are reported to have fired upon Indian troops on their way to meet the British consul at Fars. One soldier was slain and six wounded. The attack is said to be an outgrowth of the anti-British boycott.

CHAMBER FAVORS LOWER BIDDER FOR GARBAGE CONTRACT

Because of a difference of over \$235,000 in favor of the Boston Development & Sanitary Company in the bids submitted by that company and the Boston Disposal Company, on the city's garbage contract, the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on municipal affairs, in a report made public today, also favors the former company's bid on the ground that by its terms the city will own the site upon which the plant is to be established.

What the chamber characterizes as perhaps the most interesting contribution to the history of the city's garbage disposal contract is this report, in which the question is taken up from all points of view, including the financial. The report will be submitted to the city council at the public hearing next Thursday.

GUNBOAT TO GO IN DRY DOCK

The gunboat Nashville will be placed in the smaller dry dock at the Charlestown navy yard this afternoon for minor repairs.

PRESIDENT MODIFIES THE MEDICAL ORDER FOR THE CANAL ZONE

WASHINGTON—Christian Scientists may practise on the canal zone, according to an executive order issued today by President Taft, amending the regulations governing the practise of medicine which had barred them.

President Taft's action followed protests from Christian Scientists that the executive regulations prevented them from establishing themselves along the canal. The rules provided a fine and jail penalty for any person practising medicine, dentistry or pharmacy without a license, or using the title of "doctor" without authority. President Taft amended this regulation today with the following provision:

"Nothing in this order shall be construed to prohibit practise of the religious tenets of any church in the ministrations of the sick or suffering by mental or spiritual means without the use of any drug or material remedy, whether gratuitously or for compensation, provided sanitary laws are complied with; or gratuitous service in case of emergency or the ministering of ordinary household remedies."

The Christian Scientists who are already established on the Canal Zone will resume practise on Jan. 1, President Taft making his order effective at the beginning of the new year.

BOSTON & MAINE ANNOUNCE LEASE VICTORY BRANCH

Direct connection with St. Johnsbury, Vt., has been secured by the Maine Central railroad through the lease of a section of the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain railroad between the town of Lunenburg and the village of St. Johnsbury, including the Victory branch, to take effect Jan. 1, 1912, according to an order made public by the Boston & Maine railroad today.

This arrangement abolishes the terminal of the Maine Central at Lunenburg, which will become a way station, the train crews running through to St. Johnsbury. The change is for economy. The stations on the section of the line affected are Fitzdale "flag station," East Concord, Miles Pond, North Concord, Concord and East St. Johnsbury.

ARABS TO AID TURKS

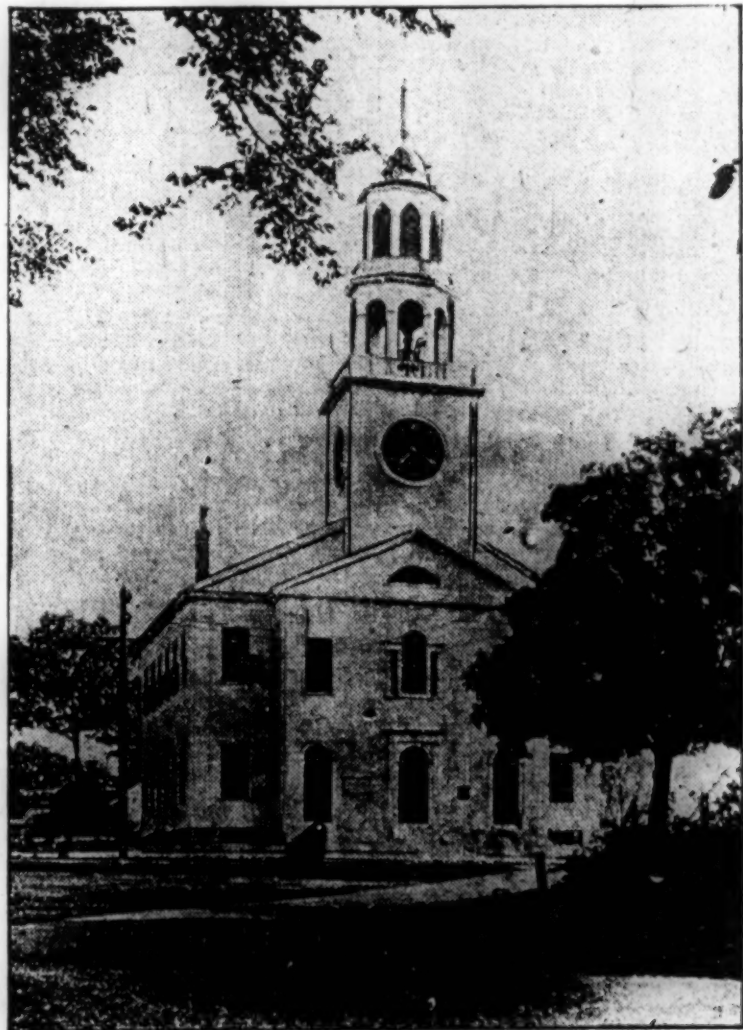
(By the United Press)
GHARTAN, via Delikat, Tunis—Unprejudiced correspondents attached to the Turkish army are of the opinion that the prospects favor a long and, for Italy, a hopeless struggle in Tripoli. The Turks and Arab allies are well equipped and have sufficient ammunition to last two years.

Two thousand trained desert warriors have just arrived from Fezzan after a 40 days' march across the Libyan desert, bringing large food supplies. The sheiks have forbidden the cultivation of land during the war, thus cutting off all possible means of subsistence whereby the Italian troops might profit. The enemy must continue to live on supplies sent over seas.

RECEIVES GIFT FROM MR. TAFT

Joseph A. Murphy, chief of the United States secret service bureau in New England, is wearing a pearl stickpin, the gift of President Taft, whom he has accompanied on all his long trips about the country and at Beverly. The pin arrived from Washington yesterday.

EDIFICE IN READING TO BE REBUILT



Old South Methodist church as it appeared before the fire

SCHOOL SYSTEM IN PORTO RICO PRAISED BY A BOSTON EXPERT

Meyer Bloomfield, Just Back From Island, says 100,000 Children and Adults Are Receiving Instruction

MECHANICS NEEDED

Playgrounds, Works and Libraries Are Features of the Educational Organization in American Possession

That Porto Rico is rapidly becoming one of the most prosperous of American possessions and that the educational work of the United States government there is producing excellent results is the opinion of Meyer Bloomfield, director of the Boston vocational bureau, who with A. L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of Boston schools, has just returned from an inspection of the industrial and educational work on the island under commission of the war department.

"The American people must know Porto Rico before they can govern it intelligently," said Mr. Bloomfield. "It is an island of a million intelligent people doing an annual business of \$79,000,000, a beautiful garden from one end to the other. There are only three states in the Union more densely populated.

"On our recent trip Mr. Rafter and myself were received with the greatest of courtesy and frankness. When the standards were in control of the island there were but few schools. There are now 2500 with more than 100,000 children and adults in daily attendance.

"There are over 300 night schools. Eight hundred of the schools are taught in English. Fifty-nine government scholarships for Porto Rican students have been established in the United States. Over one third of the budget is spent upon the school system and already \$50,000 has been raised by the Morrill fund for the building of a Porto Rican university. Significant features of the schools are the playgrounds, school banks and libraries.

"Throughout the island there is a need for vocational education. With the rapid growth of the cities there has been no supply of skilled mechanics."

READING CHURCH FUND NOW \$19,355; NEED \$10,000 MORE

READING, Mass.—A pledge of \$400, made today by A. G. Barber, brought the total amount of the building fund for the reconstruction of the Old South Methodist church to \$19,355, the sum of \$6000 having been given or pledged by members and societies of the church Sunday and Monday. The pledges included \$1000 from the Ladies Aid Society, \$700 from the Sunday school and \$200 from the Epworth League. More than 20 persons gave \$100 each.

With \$1455 subscribed through the citizens' fund and \$11,900 insurance received there is only a little more than \$10,000 to raise and it is thought the necessary amount will come from the citizens' fund.

Vocation Bureau Chief Who Urges Trade Training for Young Porto Ricans



MEYER BLOOMFIELD

PREMIER YUAN ASKS MANCHUS TO DECIDE OWN STATUS IN CHINA

DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA
Premier asks Manchus to pass on call for conference on future government of a republic.
Japan reported as regarding elimination of dynasty as inevitable.
Eleven American warships guard American interests at Shanghai.

(By the United Press)

TOKIO—Unless Yuan Shi Kai, the premier, grants the demands of the revolutionists, the latter will proceed to elect Dr. Sun Yat Sen president of the proposed Chinese republic on Wednesday and establish a capital at Nanking, according to a despatch from Shanghai today.

The revolutionists are impatient at Yuan's failure to reply to their peace terms. Unless he agrees to their demands today it is believed he will forfeit support as President of the republic.

Other press despatches say Premier Yuan Shi Kai has submitted to the more prominent Manchus at Peking the proposal emanating from Shanghai for the meeting of a special National Assembly in order to decide on the future form of government which shall be adopted for China.

This step, taken by the premier, practically means that he asks the court to decide its own fate, because the members of such a National Assembly would decide in favor of a republic.

If the Manchus agree to adopt the proposal their decision to do so will be promulgated as an edict, which in all probability will be made public in the course of the day.

It is reported that Japan looks upon a republic for China as inevitable following a meeting of the cabinet of elder statesmen.

A protest has been made to the premier on the capture of Tai-Yuen-fu by the imperialists in violation of the armistice.

Despatches record the arrival of the United States cruisers New Orleans, Cincinnati, Albany and the torpedo boat destroyer Dale, making 11 American naval vessels in those waters.

FRANKLIN FIELD GETS OLD PORTICO OF COURT HOUSE

The Old Courthouse portico is to be used as an entrance to Franklin field. Workmen today began excavating for the foundation. The entrance is to be at Blue Hill and Talbot avenues.

This disposition of the massive pillars, over which there has been much discussion, came about through a letter written by President John Duffy of the Mattapan Civic Improvement Association to Mayor Fitzgerald.

WATERMELON RATES UPHELD

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission held today that the rates on watermelon, varying from 20 to 34 cents a hundred pounds, in carload lots from points in southeastern Missouri to Minneapolis and St. Paul and other northern destinations over the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroad, were not unreasonable. Complaint was made by the Gamble-Robinson Commission Company of Minneapolis.

NEW RECORD BY ELEVATED

Saturday, Dec. 23, was the biggest day in the history of the Boston Elevated. Receipts for the day totaled \$61,500, an increase over the previous biggest day, the corresponding Saturday last year, of \$50,000, or 9 per cent. Daily receipts for the six business days last week averaged almost \$50,500.

MOVEMENT STARTED TO END CAMPAIGNING AT POLLING PLACES

Representative Sanborn Files Bill to Prohibit Use of Conveyances to Booths and Hiring of Solicitors

OTHERS HAVE PLANS

Member of House From Pittsfield, on Behalf of Mayor Miller, Is Preparing a Similar Measure

Representative John C. Sanborn of Lawrence today filed at the State House on behalf of a number of petitioners in his district a bill providing for legislation to prevent the use of conveyances to polling places, the hiring or use of checkers, solicitors, watchers or any other person or persons to advance the cause of any candidate for office.

Representative-elect James Kittle of Pittsfield is soon to file at the State House on behalf of Kelton B. Miller, (Continued on page seven, column one)

PRESS AND PUBLIC BARRED FROM SOME TRIALS BY NEW BILL

A bill having for its object the exclusion of the public and press from court trials where the proceedings are not fit for publication was filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives today by Ralph Wardlaw Glog of South Boston. Mr. Glog is a lawyer with offices at 30 Pemberton square.

In the petition accompanying the bill, Mr. Glog says that there is a question as to the right of the court to hear proceedings in private but that there has never been a time in the history of this state when it was more necessary to have such legislation.

"In any case in which it shall appear to the judge presiding," says the bill, "either by motion of a party with accompanying affidavit, or in any other manner, that the decency or morals of the community make it expedient that proceedings in the case shall not be (Continued on page seven, column five)

DECISION FOR EDISON MAY CHANGE MOTION PICTURE BUSINESS

WASHINGTON—Revolution of the moving picture business in the United States may follow a decision of Justice Stafford of the district supreme court today giving a sweeping victory to the Motion Picture Patents Company in test litigation against the Chicago Films Company for infringement of patents granted to the Thomas A. Edison interests.

Millions of dollars are involved in the litigation and an appeal will be taken to the court of appeals for the district. Justice Stafford granting a stay of a week in the perpetual injunction issued. In the decree, Justice Stafford set forth that Thomas A. Edison was the "original, first and true inventor" of the kinetoscopic film.

The injunction restrains the defendant company from directly or indirectly using or selling kinetoscopic or motion picture films embodying the Edison invention.

The plaintiff is authorized to recover from the defendant the "profit, gains and advantages that have accrued to it by reason of the infringement."

The decision if sustained will have more effect in the West than in the East, in the opinion of a Boston moving picture manager, and has connection with both interests involved.

This Chicago firm supplies the whole middle West, he said, but has not much of a field in the East. Most moving picture managers patronize the firms that are licensed under the Edison patents, as under the law the manager showing a picture is equally liable for infringement of patent with the producer of the film.

It is admitted on all sides that the Edison patents are the originals, but it is doubtful by some whether the broad claims made for them can be sustained in the highest court. It is believed by those who have followed the litigation, which has covered several years, that the question will be taken to the supreme court of the United States finally.

The Chicago company, which is the principal object of attack, has no agency in Boston, although it has a New York office.

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Your duty is to enlighten him
Pass him a copy of the
Monitor

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

For all the buying of the last few weeks, the stores are as attractive today as they have been at any time, but in a different way. What is left of the holiday stock has been marked away below the normal, so that it seems fairly to leap at once from the counter. Things one has wanted but which have seemed prohibitive because of cost are now more than possible, and what is better, there is often a special goldpiece, or fresh greenback, or check on hand which one feels perfectly justified in using to gratify some desire.

All the beautiful goods that are carried by C. F. Hovey & Co. went on sale this morning at great reductions from the prices that obtained when the store closed Saturday night. It marks the beginning of the annual midwinter sale and the prices are marked the lowest in the year. Lovely silks for evening and day wear, beautiful velvets, dress goods and trimmings, suits and coats, wash fabrics, table linen and embroideries, hosiery, gloves, belts, handkerchiefs, neckwear, jewelry, all the accessories of dress, everything the store carries, are included in the mark down. Some of the things are exclusive novelties secured especially for the holiday trade, beautiful at any time of year but seldom carried except at this season.

Regular customers are given the advantage of having the goods purchased this week placed on their bills rendered Feb. 1, rather than those of Jan. 1.

The sale of L. P. Hollander & Co. begins tomorrow. It is regarded by the management as its most important merchandise movement of the year. The high quality of the goods and the fact that the sale is a means of positively clearing out all the fine importations in order to make way for new goods, make it an event of importance to the purchaser.

With this sale of articles for women's wear and use is a sale of men's and boys' clothing and furnishings. With the latter it is the only cut-price sale held by this firm in the entire year. Men's winter sack suits, blue serges and chevrons, and even a few spring suits, overcoats, winter raglans, ulsters, Oxford, auto and driving coats, have been greatly reduced, as have also a number of suits and overcoats for youths.

Among the offerings for boys are the usual Norfolk and double-breasted suits, winter reefers, ulsters and overcoats, spring coats and reefers, woolen and washable knickerbockers, wash Russian suits and blouses, hats and caps.

Among the furnishings are to be found

negligee shirts and pajamas, lounging robes, bath robes, hose and ties.

In this sale customers having accounts will not receive the bill for the goods until February.

For the convenience of customers who cannot possibly remember half the good things there are for sale at pocket-emptying prices in every department of its store, R. H. Stearns & Company have issued a catalogue containing most if not all of the various items. Persons entering the store are requested to ask for one if they do not already possess one; then they can go to the pretty rest room on the seventh floor if they wish and look it over quietly and decide what they most desire to purchase. The store carries always a choice selection of goods, and practically everything left on the counters Saturday night goes into the sale this morning. This means everything in the way of wearing apparel and personal accessories for women, misses and infants and many things for men, as well as household goods, such as linens, draperies, lamps, china, bric-a-brac and tourist goods. These latter comprise many conveniences for the person who travels either for business or pleasure, some small and inexpensive, and others imported novelties of varying prices. Some are to be tucked away in handbag or suitcase. The English lunch baskets are growing in popularity on this side of the water, particularly with the motorist, and are shown with improvements over previous years.

A choice and exclusive variety of furs is carried by Otto J. Piehler, Inc., of 350 Boylston street. Mr. Piehler is an expert in the selection of furs and carries only the finest in his stock. They are made up according to the patterns of the leading designers in furs, oftentimes showing a delicacy and grace of line that has heretofore been deemed impossible in these goods. Long coats are for street, auto, carriage and evening wear. Muffs and scarfs are for all occasions. Mr. Piehler has a special collection of fine Russian fables to be made up to order.

As the Winter street store of the Gilchrist Company is soon to be torn down to make room for the new building the firm is compelled to dispose of much of its stock as rapidly as possible. For this reason its January sale means even greater reductions than usual. At the white sale which begins today the reductions are from one fourth to one half. This is true not only of undergarments but waists, corsets, petticoats, and all that sort of thing. Most of the garments bear the label of the Consumers League, which means that they were made under right conditions, wholesome for the worker as well as for the consumer, and that, moreover, they are well made. The greater part of the third floor of this store is given over to this sale.

In the interest of other things the coal bin has been neglected in the last few weeks, and in many instances the supply has grown low. Now it is necessary to replenish, and the householder is confronted with a fact which experience has made clear that coal is not merely just coal. There is a great difference in it, other than that which separates it into the two great divisions of hard and soft. There are grades and kinds of each, some good for one thing and some for another. James P. Stewart & Co. deal in the best quality of coal for steam and family use. Moreover, it is clean coal, a fact that is appreciated only by those who have had experience with the other kind. The Boston office of this company is at 25 Exchange place. The wharf is at 65 Medford street, Charlestown.

Fish have such beautiful colors, and are so graceful in their movements that it is a pleasure to watch them sporting in the water, but it is a joy vouchsafed to very few. The next best thing to watching them in their native haunts, and the only way possible for most of us is to have a few in a globe or aquarium in one's own home. The M. D. Jones Company of 71 Portland street carries a variety of fish especially for this purpose.

Rejoicing in the beauty and abundance of her silver, the housewife has often sighed at the labor involved in keeping it bright and shining. It has not been enough to wash it in hot suds. It must have its separate rubbing and polishing, consuming several hours of time every week or two, and if not done making the otherwise immaculate table look unclean. With Silvanite all this difficulty is overcome. There is no scrub-

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



(By courtesy of the Boston City Club)
This noted place, Hancock Tavern, was located in Corn court, off Faneuil Hall square in the rear. A difference of opinion is expressed in regard to the time of its erection, but it no doubt dates back to the latter part of the eighteenth century. The building was torn down in 1902. The British Coffee House was located at 66 State street and ran back nearly to the tavern lot, and was the scene of the attack by a customs officer on James Otis, the patriot.

bing, no rubbing, no dirt, no stained fingers and no soiled clothes. Practically the silver cleans itself, and does it in less than a minute. The Silvanite is put into a deep pan of hot water with a little soda and a little salt and the silver is immersed in this. It removes the black at once and restores the most tarnished article to its brightness when new. Only the dirt is removed. The silver itself is not affected. The action of the preparation reaches the deepest crack or crevice, cleaning the most difficult piece as quickly as an ordinary spoon.

WHITTIER POEM GIVEN LIBRARY AS A MEMORIAL

In honor of the late Ella Farman Pratt and Charles Stuart Pratt of Warner, N. H., one-time editors of the children's magazine, Wide Awake, the original manuscript of John G. Whittier's poem "The Poet and the Children" has been presented to the Boston Public Library. The donor conceals his name. A letter written by Whittier and original proof sheets corrected by the poet accompany the poem.

The anonymous donor also presents the library with Edmund Clarence Steadman's poem "The Starbearer," with an autograph letter of Steadman in regard to the poem, together with a copy of the poem as published, which is now out of print.

GIFTS AND DINNERS GLADDEN THOUSANDS IN GREATER BOSTON

With songs and service, feasting and funmaking, and in widespread charitable distributions, the holiday was celebrated throughout Greater Boston and its good cheer was manifest in homes, hotels and institutions of all kinds. In many of the churches there were observances and musical programs. The singing of the old English carols marked the day as a religious festival. Fir and laurel lent seasonable decorations and in some of the churches big trees were filled with bright candles and presents for the children.

With Mayor Fitzgerald as chief distributor and Colonel and Mrs. Adam Gifford in charge, some 12,000 dinners were given out by the Salvation Army, diners complete even to the coal for cooking, while 5,000 children were made happy with toys and bags of candy and fruit. In the towns and cities about Boston, as well, the charitable work of this organization was carried out.

With the same results, though on a smaller scale, the deserving were remembered by missionary societies and private individuals in the different parts of the city. More than 1,000 children received gifts of toys and clothing at the tree festival of Congressman James F. Curley and the Tammany Club in Roxbury, 100 families were cared for by the Brookline Friendly Aid Society and 50 bachelors of the Boston lodge of Elks gave a feast and the contents of a "tree" to some 500 youngsters.

Similar good work was done by other organizations and in the various homes and resident schools.

every good cheer was provided the officers and men. At the institutions of the city the day was marked by music and special dinners and privileges.

Throughout the United States, in compliance with orders from the grand commanders in the state jurisdictions, Knights Templar have for many years met in their asylums to pay special tribute to the head of the order. It is so timed that the sentiment offered shall be proposed at high noon in all bodies that give recognition. In many of them in and around Boston the custom was observed with great fervor yesterday.

WICHITA VOTES FOR WATER PLANT

WICHITA, Kan.—At a special election recently Wichita voters gave a strong assent to the proposition to build a new water works plant to cost not more than \$1,000,000. Only 160 votes were cast in favor of buying the old plant at not more than \$900,000.

The proposition to vote bonds in the amount of \$800,000 for separate schools for white and negro children also carried.

The third proposition, that of building a municipal lighting plant, was defeated by a considerable majority.

CALL ISSUED FOR G. A. R. CONFERENCE

HANOVER, Mass.—Morton V. Bonney, adjutant of the Plymouth County G. A. R. Association has issued a call for the quarterly convention of the Plymouth County G. A. R. and Women's Relief Corps Association at Breckton as the guests of the Fletcher Webster G. A. R. post and W. R. C. on Jan. 13. Each association will hold a business meeting and in the afternoon will unite in a public meeting. The officers of the W. R. C. Association will be installed.

STEEL WORKS WILL START FIRST OF YEAR IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO—On the second day of January the Pacific Steel Company will begin to operate the big steel making plant that has been in process of construction for more than a year.

This is the most complete steel making plant on the Pacific coast. It involves an outlay of more than \$700,000. At the outset a force of 75 men will be employed and the number will be increased as the business develops. It is believed that within a few years 500 to 1,000 men will be regularly employed at the steel works.

The building now covers about five acres, and the company contemplates extensions that will eventually utilize their entire 20-acre tract.

Two open hearth furnaces will convert pig and scrap iron into steel and deliver it to the rolling mill in an adjoining building. Here the huge ingots will be converted into steel bars and structural shapes. A large part of the steel manufactured will be for reinforced concrete bars and other building materials.

The company which will operate the plant also owns the Seattle Steel Company and the Pacific Coast Hardware and Steel Company of Portland, both being successful steel making concerns with large works in the northern cities. The president of the Pacific Coast Steel Company is Judge E. M. Wilson of Seattle, with D. E. McLaughlin of Seattle as vice-president and treasurer, and D. P. Doak of San Francisco chairman of the board of directors.

The machinery that has been installed in the South San Francisco works is of the most approved pattern, being largely automatic and able to turn out the largest possible product at the least expense. Most of the men will be employed on the tonnage basis and will be able to earn high wages, from \$5 to \$12 a day.

The company has secured the services of experts from the East to manage the different departments.

With such a forward movement in South San Francisco the prospects are bright for the entire San Bruno district lying to the southward. The men employed in the large factories will naturally make their homes over this entire district. It is all easily accessible to the factories for the men and has good steam and electric car service to and from San Francisco for the comfort and convenience of families.

It is expected that this part of the peninsula will fill up with population rapidly. Already there is a greater demand for homes than can be supplied. An extensive home building movement is expected to begin this spring.

The whole peninsula, nearly as far south as San Jose is taking on new activity.

SALEM ADDS HILL TO PARK SYSTEM

SALEM, Mass.—This city is to add to its park system by taking a part of the historic Gallows hill, arrangements having been made with the owners of the property by the park commissioners for the purchase of a tract of about 22 acres on the crest. The land is ideal for park purposes. A view of the entire city can be obtained from an elevation rising 120 feet above the sea level. A natural pond embraces about three acres of the property. There are entrances to the land from Hanson, Varney, Gaffon and Langdon street and arrangements are to be made for another right of way across the Looney property from Proctor street.

OFFERS A SOLDIER'S MONUMENT
DOVER, N. H.—Charles M. Jones, adjutant of Charles W. Sawyer post, G. A. R., on Monday announced that Col. Daniel Hall of the post and past department commander of New Hampshire, had offered to give this city a suitable soldier's monument free of all expense provided the city furnish the site.

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to try in your home 15 days. Incandescent 200 Candle Power. Gives better light than gas, electricity, acetylene or 15 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. Unequaled for fine sewing or reading. Burns common gasoline. Absolutely safe. COSTS 1 CENT PER HOUR. Guaranteed 5 years. No wick. No chimney. No mantle troubles. No dirt. No smoke. No odor. A perfect light for every purpose. Take advantage of our 15 day free trial. Factory Price offer. Write today.

LEWIS NIXON URGES TARIFF DUTY IN FAVOR OF AMERICAN SHIPS

NEW YORK—The plan attributed to Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee of the House of building up the American mercantile marine without taxing the people for a subsidy appeals to Lewis Nixon, president of the Standard Motor Construction Company, who has been connected with the shipping industry of this country for a quarter of a century.

This plan is to fix up a discriminating tariff duty in favor of American ships, which, according to Mr. Underwood, was the policy that built up the merchant marine in the early history of the republic from a point when it was carrying 17 per cent of the commerce of the country to 90 per cent in the space of seven years.

Lewis Nixon, who has delivered many addresses on the necessity of reestablishing the merchant marine, said:

"In view of the fact that our early statesmen safeguarded our commercial interests and we carried well over 50 per cent of our own trade on the ocean, the statements of our yearly balances of trade were on the safe side. Commerce includes not only trade, but transportation, and balances of trade which do not take into account transportation charges are as misleading as those of a shop which should omit its delivery charges from its statements."

"The one thing our foreign rivals fear is a preference for our own ships through discriminating duties and differential tonnage taxes. The regulation of commerce in this way is constitutional—subsidies are not. Of course the cry will be raised that treaties are in the way and even American commercial bodies when this statement is challenged have not forced the truth, but accepted the statement, although untrue."

"As soon as our people wake up to what dependence on the ocean costs us and that we can resume our rightful share of our carriage with the constitution as our compass and experience as our chart, without cost to the taxpayers and with untold advantage in material prosperity, they will demand it."

"When a man with the following of Underwood blazes the way by advocacy of tried and proven policies he is adding still further to the debt the nation owes him."

RUSO-JAPANESE AMITY SHOWN

NEW YORK—A St. Petersburg cable message to the New York Herald says that the first dinner of the new Russo-Japanese Society, recently formed here, was held there at the Japanese embassy.

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Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

DIARIES and W. B. Clarke Co.
CALENDARS 26 & 28 Tremont St.

Leading Events in the Athletic World Western Basketball

STAR COLLEGE AND CLUB ATHLETES TO STRIVE FOR TITLES

Brilliant List of Entries for Senior and Junior A. A. W. Indoor Championships at New York

LOOK FOR RECORDS

NEW YORK—Followers of track athletics are looking forward to the national senior and junior indoor championships, which start tonight in Madison Square Garden, with much interest, as the character of the entries gives every indication of seeing some wonderful work performed in a number of the events. Harvard, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Dartmouth, University of Virginia and Princeton are the leading club colors that will be shown by men entered from these institutions.

There is little doubt of the series being the most interesting ever held in the famous old structure, and the collegians are expected to cut deeply into the points of the big athletic clubs hereabouts. The Irish-American A. C., New York A. C., Boston A. A. and many other organizations have entered their best men as the meet will help to get a line on prospective candidates for the Olympic games at Stockholm next summer.

Each of the events is a feature contest in itself, and close observers are at a loss to pick one event which overshadows the others. The running high jump, with its half dozen men named, all of whom are credited with 6 feet and 2 inches or better, promises to be keenly fought out. In this contest are Harry Grumpelt, the national champion; Harry Porter, Olympic champion; Egon Erickson, Metropolitan champion; J. W. Burdick, Wesley Oler, Jr., and S. C. Lawrence.

The distance runs will furnish another sight upon the abilities of Louis Scott and G. V. Bonhag, who are entered in the two and five mile events. Beatty and McDonald will renew their duels in the shot contests, and Meyer, the most recent sprinting find, is expected to duplicate his successes in the short dashes.

Indications point to the fact that the Irish-American A. C. will win the senior point series in somewhat handy fashion, while the battle for the junior title promises to resolve itself into a great struggle between the New York A. C., Boston A. A. and Irish-American A. C.

The following are some of the principal entries for the two nights:

200-yard run, senior—D. B. Young, Boston A. A.; J. M. Rosenberger, Irish-American A. C.; B. Dorland, unattached; J. J. McCarty, West Side Y. M. C. A.
400-yard run, senior—L. C. Carey, N. Y. A. C.; A. T. Meyer, I. A. A. C.; R. W. Gill, unattached; C. R. Clark, Xavier A. A.; A. Lauer, N. Y. A. C.
1000-yard run, senior—A. R. Kivla, I. A. A. C.; H. E. Gilman, I. A. A. C.; J. P. Sullivan, I. A. A. C.
500-yard hurdles, senior—J. J. Eller, I. A. A. C.; H. W. Adams, N. Y. A. C.; J. P. Cummings, Harvard A. C.
Two-mile run, senior—G. V. Bonhag, I. A. A. C.; L. Scott, Boston A. A.; J. P. Sullivan, I. A. A. C.; J. P. Cummings, Harvard A. C.
Five-mile run, senior—L. Scott, W. A. C.; Kramet, Long Island Y. M. C. A.; J. J. Collins, I. A. A. C.; H. J. Smith, Towamencin, Pa.
100-yard run, senior—Giesing, Kivlat, McIntee.
800-yard run, junior—W. Walker, Glenmore A. C.; M. Rosenberger, Pastime A. C.; T. J. Halpin, Boston A. A.; O. W. De Gruchy, N. Y. A. C.; C. H. Foster, University of Pennsylvania.
One-mile walk, junior—F. H. Kaiser, N. Y. A. C.; Schwartz, Pastime A. C.
440-yard hurdle, junior—A. J. Davis, I. A. A. C.; B. Valentine, I. A. A. C.; J. J. Lovell, I. A. A. C.
500-yard weight, height, senior—M. McGrath, unattached; P. J. McDonald, I. A. A. C.; P. Ryan, I. A. A. C.
Standing broad jump, senior—Platt Adams, N. Y. A. C.; D. Healy, Pastime A. C.; B. W. Adams, N. Y. A. C.; S. C. Lawrence, Boston A. A.
Hop, step and jump, senior—P. Adams, N. Y. A. C.; C. E. Burke, Harvard A. A.; J. B. Wilkinson, I. A. A. C.
One-mile run, junior—G. P. Kimball, Boston A. A.; J. P. Noble, N. Y. A. C.; E. Moran, N. Y. A. C.
70-yard hurdles, junior—B. Cummings, Harvard; Val Harris, N. Y. A. C.; J. J. Lovell, I. A. A. C.
75-yard dash, junior—P. W. Gram, Boston A. A.; F. J. Stephenson, Trinity Club; Carey.
Three-mile walk, senior—A. Volmeke, Pastime A. C.; F. H. Kaiser, N. Y. A. C.; C. Lawrence, Boston A. A.
Standing high jump, senior—P. Adams, N. Y. A. C.; B. W. Adams, N. Y. A. C.; S. C. Lawrence, Boston A. A.
500-pound weight, height, junior—McDonald, White, Cahill, all I. A. A. C.
Hop, step and jump, junior—Brickley, Harvard; Wilkinson, I. A. A. C.; Pinkerton, Loughlin, Lycoming.
Running high jump, junior—W. Oler, Jr., N. Y. A. C.; E. Jennings, Pastime A. C.; F. Keshlin, St. George's A. C.
Three-mile walk, senior—D. Healy, Pastime A. C.; P. Adams, Lawrence, B. W. Adams, 24-pound shot, senior—P. McDonald, I. A. A. C.; Beatty, Kilpatrick, Klages.
Standing high jump, junior—A. Rodgson, N. Y. A. C.; S. Muenz, Pastime A. C.
Pole vault, G. B. Dukes, N. Y. A. C.; W. Happeney, Montreal; A. Wessels, N. Y. A. C.

BASEBALL ON MURRAY FIELD

The first team of the same class of Dorchester defeated the second nine Monday afternoon in an outdoor baseball game played on Murray field, Dorchester, in the presence of 200 spectators. Same first team won, 10 to 7. The game was well contested, and the conditions for playing could not have been much better. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Dorchester: 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0
Second team: 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0

Fast Young Sprinter Who Is Expected to Win Points in Big Indoor Carnival



A. T. MEYER
Irish-American Athletic Club

CROWD AT TUXEDO PARK TENNIS AND RACQUETS MEET

P. Lorillard Wins Five Set Final in Court Tennis and J. G. Douglas Takes Club Racquet Title

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y.—The annual tennis and racquet club championship, together with the annual racquet handi-cap championship matches in both the first and second classes, held by the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, was decided on the Tuxedo courts Monday, after some lively playing. A holiday crowd spending the week at Tuxedo witnessed the matches.

In the club championship in tennis P. Lorillard Jr. defeated C. S. Lee in a five-set match with a score of 1-6, 6-2, 6-3, 2-6, 6-2, and the Racquet Club championship went to J. G. Douglas, who defeated Erskine Hewitt three straight games, 15-4, 15-6, 15-8. S. G. Mortimer won the first class racquet championship from R. D. Wrenn, 10-15, 15-1, 15-1, and P. Lorillard, Jr., defeated Griswold Lorillard in the second class of racquets in a very exciting match after the game was two all, 7-15, 6-15, 15-4, 15-6, 15-7. The summaries:

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP COURT TENNIS
Preliminary round—A. Cammuck defeated J. MacDonough by default.
First round—P. Lorillard, Jr., defeated A. Cammuck, 10-8, 4-6, 6-0, 6-0; S. Lee defeated F. F. Frelinghuysen, 6-0, 6-2.
Final round—P. Lorillard, Jr., defeated C. S. Lee, 1-6, 6-2, 6-3, 2-6, 6-2.
CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP RACQUETS
First round—J. G. Douglas defeated W. B. Dismore, 16-17, 15-10, 18-14.
Semi-final round—J. G. Douglas defeated S. G. Mortimer, 18-16, 15-8, 15-10; Erskine Hewitt defeated R. D. Wrenn, 2-15, 12-15, 15-7, 15-10.
Final round—J. G. Douglas defeated Erskine Hewitt, 15-4, 15-6, 15-8.

CHASE MAY PLAY SECOND

NEW YORK—H. H. Chase of the New York Americans wants to play second base next year. He informed President Farrell of the fact the other day. He also says that the team would be stronger with Knight at first, as this is Knight's natural position. He thinks that the above combination with Dolan at short and Hartzell at third would give the team an infield that could not be improved upon.

BERNSTEIN NEW INDIANA COACH

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—A new trainer for the athletic teams of Indiana University will arrive Jan. 1 to begin work on the basketball squad, F. B. Strickland having resigned. The place was given to Isaac Bernstein, who for the past two years has been trainer at the University of Wisconsin and who handled the track team there when it won the dual meet.

MINNESOTA TEAMS COMING EAST

MINNEAPOLIS—The board of control of athletics at the University of Minnesota has sanctioned the paying of expenses of a relay team to the meet to be held at University of Pennsylvania next spring, provided the team next spring shows sufficient strength. The tennis team also is to be sent on an eastern tour next spring.

ST. LOUIS CLAIMS SOCCER TITLE

ST. LOUIS—St. Louis soccer football players today lay claim to the championship of the United States as the result of the game Monday, in which the Innis-falls of St. Louis defeated the Tacony team of Philadelphia, 3 to 1. Experts declared the contest the fastest ever played here. The Philadelphians, including this defeat, have lost only four games in three seasons.

TWO NORWEGIAN SKI JUMPERS EXPECTED TO COMPETE IN U. S.

Swein Welhaven and Ragnar Omtvedt Now in New York City as Consular Representatives

HAVE WON PRIZES

ASHLAND, Wis.—Askel Holter, secretary of the National Ski Association, has announced that Swein Welhaven and Ragnar Omtvedt, two of the most noted ski riders in Norway, have arrived in New York and will compete at various ski tournaments throughout the North-west this season.

These two men have just been appointed members of the Norwegian consulate force of New York city, and have now arrived there to take up their duties and during the coming month they will come out West to participate and on account of their prominence in Norway in this sport their appearance will be the feature of whatever tournaments they attend.

Mr. Welhaven is the winner of two first prizes and one extra prize at the Holmenkollen ski tournament, the most prominent ski tournament in the world. Beside these, the highest honors obtainable in Norway, he is the winner of many first prizes in both combined long-distance and jumping contests, and at most every tournament, he was the winner of the ladies' trophy for exceptional good position, this honor being more coveted in European countries than any other prize.

Mr. Omtvedt is also winner of many first prizes at prominent tournaments. Both have a record of 138 feet, which is nine feet shorter than the longest jump on record, standing in Norway, but as the position goes further than the long jump in deciding on prize winners, the skiers of Norway train themselves more for this feature than for the record-breaking leaps.

The record for America is held by Andrus Haugen of Chippewa Falls, who last year covered 149 feet at the Ironwood tournament. The record of the world is held by Harold Smith of Christiania, Norway, who two years ago cleared 154 feet in northern Italy. The longest jump in Norway was made two years ago at Mølum, by Sigurd Haugen, 147 feet, while a jump of 163 feet was made at Brumundstad, this being counted a fall, so could not be recorded.

Skiing is growing in popularity all over the United States, many new clubs having been admitted to the National Association this season. The first authorized tournament will be held at Stoughton, Wis., Monday, and as this will be the first tournament where the prominent skiers of the country will compete, much interest is being manifested, as the records made there will undoubtedly be as good as any during the season, for Stoughton, with the new improved ski hill, has as good a chance as any city in the Northwest to break the existing records for ski jumping.

PENN'S SOCCER TEAMS HAVE BUSY RECESS PROGRAM

Full Schedule of Practice Work and Games Will Occupy First and Second Fifteens This Week

PHILADELPHIA—The first and second soccer teams of the University of Pennsylvania will be kept busy during the holidays by practice work, and several games.

The varsity played the Monon Cricket Club at Haverford, Dec. 23, and the second team played the Belmont Cricket Club at the latter's grounds at Belmont the same day. On Dec. 30 the second team will meet the Haverford College team.

The game with State College last week, which resulted in a tie, was characterized by ragged playing. Neither side scored, but Very of State shot one attempt at the goal and missed by a scant foot, to one side, of the uprights; while Jones of Penn sent the ball from considerable distance just a little above the crossbar.

Laird, the Red and Blue goal keeper is showing up very well. He stopped many shots and cleared well.

Robinson, Rodriguez and Pennell, right, center and left halfbacks, respectively, are the mainstay of the team, showing splendid team work, as a rule. This was absent, however, in the game with Penn State.

Sims and Villalobos, the two fullbacks, are also playing a good game.

At present the varsity is playing as follows: Laird, G. Sims r.f.b., Villalobos l.f.b., Robinson r.h.b., Rodriguez c.h.b., Pennell l.h.b., Harle o.r., Husband i.c., McPhee c.f., Jones c.f., McFadden o.f.

NEW GYMNASIUM OPENED

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of this city formally opened the basketball gymnasium at Lancaster Monday afternoon, which she has made possible for the town-people through renovating the stable of the Lancaster inn.

EXPECT CLOSE RACE FOR THE CONFERENCE BASKETBALL TITLE

Many Veterans Are Left as Nucleus Around Which to Build Up Fast College Teams

STARTS NEXT MONTH

CHICAGO—Pre-season consideration indicates that the Western Conference basketball race this year will be closer and more interesting than ever before. Since the game has been made a major sport in nearly all big western schools, which has been accomplished within the past few seasons, and the way opened to athletes for winning their letters in this branch of athletics the same as in track, football or baseball, basketball has brought out more good men of calibre. Partly as cause and partly as effect of this the game has rapidly grown in favor. A good intercollegiate basketball game nowadays will bring out a crowd as big as a track meet will draw, and the conference championship has come to be a hotly contested and much coveted honor.

Minnesota, Purdue and Illinois all have strong teams this year and on paper seem to be about on a par. Minnesota and Purdue tied last year and Illinois returns with a complete veteran line-up. Chicago looks strong, but has yet to show its strength. Three teams, Chicago, Wisconsin and Indiana are under new coaches and in consequence are somewhat unknown quantities. Dr. Meannell will direct the Wisconsin five and H. O. Page, the former Maroon star and assistant to Coach Stagg, will take complete charge of the Chicago team. Indiana has not yet signed a coach, and rumor has it that an effort is being made to obtain John Schomer, Page's former team-mate and one of the greatest basketball players the West has ever produced. Schomer is one of the few Chicago athletes who ever won the "C" in four branches of athletics, having secured his letter in football, baseball, track and basketball.

Minnesota has Captain Lawler at forward, who led the league in basketball throwing last season and is a strong all-around player. Frank, the big Gopher football tackle, will play guard on the basketball team and will be a valuable man. Purdue retains McVaugh, who will play center and captain the team. Barr at forward and Stockton at guard are two other strong men.

Illinois presents a veteran lineup, with all of last year's team back in the game. Captain Woolston at guard, and Hall, one of the star forwards of the conference league, back at his old position. Dr. Meannell will have some good material to start with at Wisconsin with Captain Seville at guard and Stangel, a star forward, and the new coach at Indiana will have at least one master of the game in Captain Davis.

Northwestern promises to be stronger this year than last. Coach Omer has a full lineup of veterans, including the Lamke brothers who played a fast and aggressive game last season at forwards. Ray Lamke played a fine game at half-back on the Purple football team this fall and displayed the kind of spirit that goes to make a valuable man on the basketball floor.

Iowa is coming up fast, and will play several conference games this year. News from the Hawkeyes so far this season is meager, and no special stars are reported, but Coach Stuart is said to have an aggregation that will measure up creditably with the other conference teams. Kellogg, the old-time Michigan distance runner, who won the conference two-mile four years in succession, will manage the Iowa team.

Regular practice and scheduled games will begin in earnest immediately after the holidays. The local season opens Jan. 13 when Northwestern plays Chicago on the latter's floor in Bartlett gymnasium.

APPOINT EXPERT TO STUDY ROADS

DALLAS, Tex.—Directors of the Good Roads Association of Texas have employed E. C. Barclay of Sherman as field secretary of the organization. Mr. Barclay will at once begin raising a fund to carry on a campaign of education for securing better roads in Texas.

He will also submit plans for road building to the board of directors and these directors will examine and make report on such plans to E. O. Dunlap of Waxahachie, president of the association. The president will then select the course of procedure believed to be best for building good roads within the state, offering different plans to different sections of the country as conditions in each district warrant.

BANK EXCHANGES

NEW YORK—Bank exchanges again make a very satisfactory showing compared with last year and also as compared with two years ago, the total aggregating \$2,923,494, a gain of 5.3 per cent in comparison with last year and a loss of 10.8 per cent against 1909. New York city continues to report a good gain over last year.

CANADIAN AQUATIC STAR IS EXPECTING TO RACE IN NEW YORK

George Hodgson Plans to Try for American Titles at 220 and 500-Yard Distances

HIS OLYMPIC VIEWS

NEW YORK—Followers of local aquatics are looking forward to the coming championships with increased interest following the announcement that George Hodgson, the wonderful young swimmer of Canada, is planning to be a starter in the 220 and 500-yard events. He is sure to prove a hard rival as no man in this country outside of Daniels has shown 2m. 30.4-5s., for the shorter distance, and 5m. 36.3-5s. for the quarter mile, which are actual marks to the credit of the 17-year old Montreal lad, and recognized as records. There will be some great racing when he toes the starting line with our topnotchers.

Meanwhile it is interesting to learn that Hodgson, who is well qualified to pass judgment, having seen some of the best foreign water men in England last summer, thinks American swimmers have the best chance to win the 100-meter race at the Olympic games of 1912, in Sweden, and also the relay race. In a letter written recently to a friend in New York he says that Hardwick of Australia, reported able to cover 100 yards in 57s., could never do the distance under 1m. in England, and that he believes Daniels, McGillivray, Heber and Frizell are any of them as good as the best European short distance men. He estimates also that if Daniels is a member of the American relay team, which seems probable, our quartet will outswim any other team in the world, provided, of course, they are at their best.

Curiously, although Battersby of England has been pronounced the best distance swimmer of 1911, Hodgson makes the statement that if Taylor is in good shape he should win both the 400-meter and 500-meter swims.

It is not probable that Canada will send a team to the Olympics, but Hodgson will certainly be there, and if he improves as much as he did last year, during the indoor season, it is not unlikely that he himself will prove a formidable rival to Taylor.

OXFORD WINS IN CROSS-COUNTRY FROM CAMBRIDGE

First Intervarsity Contest of Academic Year—Dark Blues Win by 16 Points to 30—C. H. Porter Leads

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The intervarsity cross-country race was held over the Roehampton course under the auspices of the Thames Hare and Hounds Club. This is the first intervarsity contest of the academic year and ended last year in an overwhelming victory for the Dark Blues by 16 points to 30.

The course on the day of the race provided heavy going, without there being any actual snow, and the famous Beverley brook which has to be crossed twice after leaving Roehampton, was not swollen to the extent anticipated. The finish was at the old well house on Wimbledon common, the course being in all 7½ miles long.

The Oxford team packed splendidly and provided the first four men home. C. H. Porter came in first and thereby created somewhat of a surprise by defeating his captain, E. Gowan Taylor. The order of the pair was consequently the same as in the two-mile race against Harvard and Yale last summer. E. P. Turner of Cambridge, who was expected to arrive home first, fell at the first crossing of Beverley brook, which seemed to put him out of the running. The Cambridge men made the pace very fast at the start, but were unable to keep it up, owing probably to the state of the ground. Oxford has now won 14 times and Cambridge 18. The order of finishing and the times:

	Min Sec.
C. H. Porter, Oxford	43 36.5
E. Gowan Taylor (capt), Oxford	43 57.5
G. M. Sproule, Oxford	43 58
W. C. Moore, Oxford	44 22.5
H. W. C. Lloyd, Cambridge	44 56.5
A. G. Garrod, Oxford	45 6
C. J. Sharp, Cambridge	45 36
R. S. Clarke, Cambridge	46 8.5
E. P. Turner, Cambridge	46 13
A. G. Ashton (capt), Cambridge	46 25

MCGILL SEVEN TO PLAY IN N. Y.

NEW YORK—The McGill University seven will be the first Canadian hockey team to appear in New York this winter when it meets the Crescent Athletic Club at the St. Nicholas rink Friday night. McGill has one of the best hockey organizations in eastern Canada, and several times has won the varsity championship, beating St. Michaels and Queens universities, and improving its record by defeating the leading athletic teams for local championship honors.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

James Braid was once challenged by a left-handed golfer to a match in which both were to use left-handed clubs. After a hard struggle Braid won by two up. A contributor to Golfing commented on the game and added: "That a lot more could be done in this direction by right-handed players scarcely admits of denial, for frequently occasions are bound to arise in which the ability to get away a more or less accurate shot with a left-handed club would be of almost inestimable advantage. I remember an open champion advising all who would attend a championship at Muirfield to carry around with them a left-handed club for the purpose of negotiating wrong-handed lies under the lee of the wall."

But walls are by no means the only danger in which a left-handed club is likely to be of service. It is so easy for a ball to be tucked up outside of a bunker under the right hand bank in such a position that it offers a perfect lie to a left-handed player, but leaves the right-handed man an impossible shot from a precarious stance on the slope of the bunker bank. In such circumstances the man who has practised a little playing "the wrong way round," and who has had the forethought to include in his bag of clubs a left-handed cleek or iron, shall not go without his reward.

There is such a thing as having the putting greens too keen, says the Golfers Magazine. At the Myopia Hunt Club, which many consider the best golf course in the country, there are several greens so fast that a ball putted from a foot above the cup and gathering speed as it ran, jumped into the rough and was never found. They seldom concede a putt at Myopia unless the ball is almost hanging on the lip of the cup.

The following decision has been given regarding a ball breaking:

Karach 1. Q.—(1) During a lady's stroke play competition a lady knocked a piece out of her ball and appealed to the umpire as to whether she could change the ball for another or not. The umpire decided that she must play with the same ball. I saw the ball later, and a piece was cut out of it. I said that she ought to have been allowed to play on with another ball, as the ball was unfit for play and couldn't roll straight. The umpire's argument was that rule 24 does not apply to medal play, inasmuch as the player whose ball is damaged "may change it on intimidation to his opponent his intention to do so." He argues that in medal play one has no opponent, and that the rule is worded as above to give the opponent in match play the opportunity of seeing the damaged ball, and, if he thinks the ball is still playable, where one has no opponent a ball might be changed for a trifling cut. (2) Under rule 13 (1), for stroke competitions, if a player's ball strikes the flagstick he should be penalized two strokes, whereas in match play he loses nothing?

A.—(1) Rule 24 applies both to match and stroke play. "Opponent" is intended to cover a player's partner in stroke play. (2) The penalty is imposed in stroke play because a player is not playing against a single opponent, and in match play and in the latter the opponent has the option of removing the flag. In stroke play, therefore, the removal of the flag is compulsory when the ball is within 20 yards of the hole.

BUSY WEEK FOR SCHOOL TEAMS

Although this week is one of vacation for schoolboys, interest in school athletics does not cease. There are a number of hockey games scheduled for the week, which will be played if possible. A number of former school players now in college are anxious to line up against the present players of their alma mater.

Basketball games among the high schools in the suburban districts will be popular. Franklin high will be on a trip through Maine for the week playing in three different cities. The Boston Athletic Association's board track and the track on the Columbus avenue playgrounds will be the scene of activity throughout the week. Dual meets are scheduled for early in January and the captains gave instructions for a number of boys to practise during the recess. Coach Carroll of Brookline will have his men practising in the municipal gymnasium.

N. Y. A. C. TO ELECT OFFICERS JAN. 9

NEW YORK—The nominating committee of the New York Athletic Club has posted the ticket for election, which takes place Jan. 9. Unless some opposition develops, which is not probable, the following will be the officers elected to serve in 1912:

President, R. M. Thompson; vice-president, E. P. Hays; treasurer, M. S. Faine; secretary, F. R. Fortmeyer; captain, M. P. Halpin; governors for two years, W. L. Mitchell, P. R. Robinson, J. T. Mahoney, G. T. Montgomery, H. J. M. Corbett, W. L. Miller, F. G. Williamson and Dr. J. P. Connors.

WEBB AN OLYMPIC POSSIBILITY

TORONTO, Can.—Ernest Webb, the English walker, who visited Canada to meet George Goulding and was beaten three times in walking contests in this and other places, has returned to Toronto from Winnipeg, where he has lived since last winter. He will make his home here in Toronto and may compete with Goulding as a representative of Canada at the Olympic games next year.

PROMISING MEN ARE OUT FOR PRINCETON VARSITY GYM SQUAD

Many Veterans Will Be Available Around Which Captain Lehman Expects to Build Strong Team

SCHEDULE IS NAMED

PRINCETON, N. J.—The schedule of meets for the Princeton University gymnastic team has been announced by Manager J. C. Martin 1912 as consisting of eight matches besides the intercollegiate. All of the teams on last year's schedule with the exception of Hill school will be met again this season and early in the second term the boys will take a two-day southern trip during which Tome school and the United States Naval Academy will be the Tigers' opponents.

The prospects for a winning gymnastic team here this season are brighter than last season, many of the veterans having returned to college and a number of new men from the sophomore class being eligible for the team. The men from last year's team, with their individual achievements, are as follows: Capt. J. Lehman '12 and B. T. Biggs 1912 on the parallel bars; A. W. Hay '13, a contender for high honors in all-around work who pulled off several sensations in dual meets last year; S. W. Moffat '13, who tied for first place in tumbling in the intercollegiate and has done consistent work in that department; W. C. Vance '12, also a good tumbler; and Robert Sealy '13, a good man on the sidebars. For the exhibition events, H. M. Dyckman '12 and D. C. Orhison '12 will perform on the trapeze while A. H. Bissell '12, Captain Lehman and R. O. Annin '12 are once more available for the three-high, this being their third season at this figure.

Among the sophomores H. H. Wallower, two years ago captain of the Lawrenceville school gymnastic team and an experienced man on the horizontal bar, stands out prominently. There has been a lack of strong men on the horizontal bar in past years and material from the class of '14 is much needed along this line. Among the others in this class are F. H. Dyckman, R. Hogan, J. K. Smith and W. J. Wolf. Regular practice has served to keep the men in excellent condition and the opening of the season, Jan. 20, will find them all in tip-top shape.

The schedule of the team for the winter season, as just announced, is:

Jan. 20, Haverford quadrangular meet with Haverford, Pennsylvania and New York University at Haverford, Pa.
Feb. 3, Tome school at Port Deposit, Md.; 10, United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; 17, Lawrenceville school at Lawrenceville, 22, annual Washington day exhibition in university gymnasium; 24, Newark Academy at Newark, N. J.; March 2, Yale at Princeton; 5, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

SKATERS TO TOUR THE EAST

BATHGATE, N. D.—Norval Baptie of this city, world's champion ice skater, expects to complete negotiations shortly whereby he, Morris Wood of Long Branch, N. J., and Edward Lamy of Saranac Lake, N. Y., will tour the eastern cities, meeting all comers.



The late Marshall Field stopped one of the smallest cash boys in his store and said:

"My boy, how much do they pay you?"

"Four dollars a week, sir," replied the boy.

"That is more than twice as much as I got when I was your age."

"Well," said the boy, "perhaps you were not worth so much to your firm as I am to mine."

Farm and Fireside has the same confidence in its ability to deliver advertising worth two dollars a line to the manufacturer who wants to reach farmers as this small cash boy had in his ability to deliver service worth four dollars a week to Marshall Field.

FARM AND FIRESIDE
THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER
New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago

Players and the Playhouse

"THE CONCERT"

Would-be marriage reformers omit one essential ingredient from their specifics for successful matrimony—the possession by the contracting persons of a sense of humor, which acts on character like formalin to keep the milk of human kindness from souring. Should one of them lack humor, a double portion should be required of the other.

All sense of humor in the Arany household is in the wife's name. Gabor Arany is a famous piano virtuoso, of the type that is idolized by frivolous women. They mob him after his recitals, and take lessons of him at \$10 an hour. He is a temperamental creature, and his art is half-sustained by this incessant adoration. His practical needs are looked to by Mrs. Arany, a sensible creature who loves him more like a mother than a wife; and while loving him, laughs a little at his boyish philanderings.

Though your sentimentalist will never admit it, a keen sense of the ridiculous is not incompatible with a deep affection in marriage. Not only does Mrs. Arany possess the sense of humor that makes possible life with Gabor, but, by singular coincidence, one Dr. Dallas is like nature. So when Gabor and Mrs. Dallas, one of his light-headed pupils, run away to the Arany bungalow in the Catskills one foolish day, Mrs. Arany and Dr. Dallas follow. And, wounded though they are, they laugh as they go.

This music is set forth in the first act of quiet truth to the artistic and domestic life of the genius, set forth in terms of exquisite dramatic art, as are the two acts to follow. The whole play is written, staged and acted in unimpeachable good taste. The comedy has a most vital theme, yet it developed in an atmosphere of delicacy unmarred by equivocal lines or stage business.

Arrived at the bungalow, Mrs. Dallas soon shows that it was without slightest thought of consequences that she entered into the madcap prank. She wants to go listen to the birds, and run and watch the sunset. Gabor already misses the ministrations of his wife, and is heartily glad to see her, though at first he childishly denies bringing Mrs. Dallas with him.

Delectable scenes of comedy ensue, during which the childish Gabor and the silly Mrs. Dallas are brought to their senses by their good humored mates. A seeming affectionate understanding between Mrs. Arany and Dr. Dallas assists the process through mild jealousy. But the main cause for the double reconciliation is Mrs. Dallas' realization that Gabor apart from his art is an overgrown baby, and Gabor's discovery that Mrs. Dallas is a shallow material little doll to whom music is nothing when she is hungry or when it interferes with any other of her luxurious indulgences.

The human, the real note, sounds through the whole comedy, and marks it as notably apart from the sugary sentimentalism of convention which usually passes for romance on the stage. "The Concert" is a romance, a real romance of the crisis in the life of a genius and his wife, married 14 years. With all her laughter at her husband's follies, Mrs. Arany never ceases yearning over "her baby." "Resent his acts!" she cries; "does one resent when a baby pulls one's ears and hair?"

"The Concert" is a work of art for all but the ultra-un sophisticated. It is the wisest, wittiest comedy seen here since "Smith," and far surpasses that play in humaneness. The second act is brought to a close by a significant tableau. Mrs. Arany and Dr. Dallas have tormented the others with talk of exchange of mates. Then Mrs. Arany brings out a chess board and begins a game with her husband. Gabor is soon absorbed delighting in his wife's skill in avoiding his traps, and calling now and then for her approval of the theme for a new composition that is humming itself to perfection in his imagination. Mrs. Dallas, forgotten by Gabor, looks on from a neglected distance. Finally it dawns on her that she means nothing to her musical idol and sinks upon the sofa, softly sobbing. Arany is last seen contentedly humming, toward under chin, forgiven under sincere promise to give no more "private" concerts, while his wife deftly applies the peroxide that keeps his hair the temperamental glinting bronze that so fascinates his audience.

Mr. Dietrichstein's performance was a revelation in view of the acting he has done previously in shallow farces. He gives the study of the vain and childish Arany a finish such as the stage has not seen since Mansfield's exotic cameo-like characterizations. He shades it beautifully, never for a moment lifting the genius' crisp, ready speech out of the minor key of self-love that is his dominant mood. He is always the polished gentleman, even in his furious protests against the common sense of Dr. Dallas in the second act. And then the human touch—Gabor becomes fond of Dr. Dallas

because of the qualities of his brilliant mind and is sorry when he goes. "Such a pleasant fellow," Gabor declares, while Miss McLaughlin's Phebe could hardly be bettered. The songs were charmingly sung. The stage management and the imaginative lighting of the scenes are real achievements. Praise is due the stage director, Frederick Kaufman, and his assistants, Milano Tilden and Peter Golden.

There is all distinction of bearing of a public idol in Mr. Dietrichstein's Arany, and all the petulance of the artist of one idea. With all his playing at philandering and whatever the comedy was in the original, Mr. Dietrichstein makes this Gabor a harmless temperamental creature, lovable for all his childishness. He compels admiration, even while he compels laughter. After all, silly adoration of a great artist is only the slopping over of right appreciation, the most sensible appreciation of which the light-headed ones are capable. The character is a profound satire, not only on such silly attitude toward art, but significant in a larger sense as well, applicable to the life of every human being.

Miss Janet Beecher is admirable as the sensible wife. She had every person in the house "rooting" for her. She conveys beautifully the reticence of a refined nature through situations that permit little audacious expression of her personal character. She is a mental delight from beginning to end as the gracious, self-sacrificing mate of a genius.

William Morris made the humorous Dr. Dallas a most likable fellow, deep natured beneath his surface high spirits, masterful yet considerate with his wife at a crisis in her development. Miss Jane Grey was a tender, fluttering little Mrs. Dallas, appealing and believable, and skillful in the farcical fun developing out of the wife's early morning hunger. Miss Cora Witherspoon was real and very amusing as an angular spinster smitten with the "beautiful" Gabor, like the seven pupils that flutter after him.

The play is staged without regard to expense. The antique furniture, the musical relics, the portraits of Liszt and Wagner and the general atmosphere of refined musical genius pervades the first act setting. The bungalow is perfect in detail. The play abounds in subtle yet graphic touches of Belasco detail.

Gabor Arany.....Leo Dietrichstein
Dr. Dallas.....William Morris
Mrs. Arany.....Janet Beecher
Mrs. McGinnis.....Jane Grey
Eva Wharton.....Kathryn Tyndall
Mrs. McGinnis.....Belle Theodore
Miss Mork.....Cora Witherspoon
Fanny Martin.....Agnes Barrington
Claire Flower.....Juanita Owen
Edith Gordon.....Adelaide Barrett
Natalie Moncrieff.....Lilly Cahill
Laura Sage.....Edna Griffin
Miss Roland.....Eleanor Verden
Mrs. Chatfield.....Jane Grey

"AS YOU LIKE IT"

The men and women who get most out of life, who give their best to the world, are always boys and girls of larger growth. They have never made the mistake of fully growing up. Children, with their unflagging interest in life as a spectacle, life as momentarily providing fresh interests, have the mobility of response to impressions which is the foundation of all artistic expression, however subtle and mature the ideas to be expressed.

This childlike mobility, this spontaneous reaction from each new impression, is what makes Miss Marlowe's performances text-books on the art of acting as well as lovely illustrations of the ideal qualities of human nature in Rosalind, which she played Saturday afternoon at the Shubert theater.

Her acting of this character is based at every point on life, not on stage artifice, however skillfully she uses artifice to the end of representing life. She listens to lines she has heard a thousand times as though for the first time, and responds to each emotion. She thinks of what the others are saying, and out of her own rich nature thinks each phrase she speaks.

All acting should be like this, you will say. Obviously. Yet about 1 per cent of all acting is like this. The rest grades off toward absolutely mechanical delivery and wooden impersonation. Most players have grown up a little too much, Miss Marlowe, in womanhood, retains the expressive responsiveness of childhood.

Her Rosalind is at first all sweet girlishness and passes through budding womanhood to full blossoming on her wedding day with Orlando. Miss Marlowe always does the human thing and never depicts the ignoble parts of an emotion. She shows Rosalind's innocence of treachery by advancing toward him in gentle protest instead of tossing back her head in stereotyped righteous indignation.

Then comes the delicious fun in the forest, full of romance, aerated by humor and common sense. And so Rosalind pokes fun at her Orlando. Again Miss Marlowe was a delight to eye, ear and imagination. Year by year she ripens her Rosalind, yet it is ever girlish.

Mr. Sothorn's Jacques is as finely wrought and finished as his Malvolio. This Jacques is an honest cynic, kindly in his soured way, weary of the thoughts from which he cannot escape. He has vivid impressions, but they appeal to him only as cuds for bitter rumination. There is nothing of the child left in Jacques, and it is so that he is acted by Mr. Sothorn. That he is still a joyous youth is known by those who have seen his Petruchio, his Romeo, his vigorous Hamlet.

Mr. Lewis is a more than satisfactory Orlando, and Mr. Harris an ideal Adam; Mr. Kelly is quite the best Charles and Sylvius we have ever seen. Mr. Bendtsen is well cast as Le Beau. The others

are adequate, though the banished duke should not speak as though arguing. Miss McLaughlin's Phebe could hardly be bettered. The songs were charmingly sung. The stage management and the imaginative lighting of the scenes are real achievements. Praise is due the stage director, Frederick Kaufman, and his assistants, Milano Tilden and Peter Golden.

Duke.....V. L. Granville
Frederick.....John Taylor
Amiens.....Maurice Robinson
Jacques.....Mr. Sothorn
Le Beau.....France Bendtsen
Charles.....Walter Connolly
Oliver.....Mayne Lynton
Jacques.....P. J. Kelly
Orlando.....Frederick Lewis
Adam.....William Harris
Dennis.....Louis Moss
Touchstone.....Thomas Coleman
Sir Oliver Martext.....William McComas
Corin.....Malcolm Bradley
Sylvius.....Walter Connolly
William.....Rowland Buckstone
Rosalind.....Miss Marlowe
Celia.....Norah Lamson
Phebe.....Millicent McLaughlin
Audrey.....Alys Rees

"As You Like It" will be repeated tonight; Wednesday matinee, "Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday evening, "Twelfth Night"; Thursday night, "Hamlet"; Friday night, "Macbeth"; Saturday afternoon and evening, "Taming of the Shrew."

"OVER THE RIVER"

Eddie Foy began a two weeks' engagement Monday evening at the Tremont in "Over the River," a musical play in three acts by George V. Hobart and H. A. Du Souchet, with music by John F. Golden.

The piece is a musical play version of the popular farce, "The Man from Mexico," long popular with William Collier in the role of the husband who explains a month's absence on the island with a tale of a visit to Mexico on business. The new version is very amusing in a broadly witty way, not particular as to its material for fun, as usual in this brand of entertainment.

Mr. Foy has a congenial role and unlimited opportunities to be woe-begone, when he is at his funniest. The scene in duration vile has a novel flavor on account of the setting, and the chorus is ingeniously worked in for a "lock-step" glide which is quite the most breathless thing of its kind seen here in a long time.

Miss Maude Lambert sings sweetly and acts with spirit as the wife. Miss Lillian Lorraine pleased her admirers and sang the telephone song prettily. Miss Josie Sadler was funny as the German servant girl. Melville Stewart and Melville Solery contributed to the fun and there is a busy chorus. The Millers danced remarkably. A startling event was the chase of the whole cast over the footlights, up the left aisle and down the right aisle, up on to the stage again. The music is suitably pretty and sprightly.

THE TWO ORPHANS

Five love romances; the noble sacrifice of the outcast Marianne; the defense of the two girls by Pierre; the abduction of the oldest sister; the experience of the younger girl, forced to sing in the streets for charity; the fierce La Frochard and her son Jacques, all combine to form the intrigue of "Two Orphans," a melodrama in six acts as revived at the Grand Opera House this week.

The settings, dialogue and dramatic action all deserve praise in their own sphere, although the audience do not become greatly interested until the stirring duel at the close of the second act.

The theme deals with the two orphan sisters from the time of their forced separation shortly after reaching Paris, to the time of their reunion in the boat-house on the banks of the Seine.

Henrietta and her adventures among the lowly is portrayed with pathos and sincerity by Eugenie Campbell, while Alice Horine takes the role of Louise appealingly. The other roles are all well acted, too.

B. F. KEITH'S

There was a Kris Kringle pantomime at B. F. Keith's Monday afternoon, and every child in the audience was given a holiday souvenir. One of the most popular features was the Old Soldier fiddlers, with their old-time melodies played by ear.

Marguerite Haney and Ralph Lynn have a bright playlet in "The Leading Lady," and there is a pleasant musical comedy trimming with chorus to the tale, Emma Frances and Harry Ladell did some of the best dancing seen here lately and sang.

Fred J. Pickens and company have an amusing farce of mistaken identity. Lamont's cockatoos provided novel amusement. The McGinnis brothers dance cleverly, the Zanoras cycle skillfully and the Havelocks juggle admirably. Walter S. Dickinson proved the best "rube" monologist heard here in a long time.

BOSTON NOTES

Fred Wright, manager of the Plymouth theater, was given a very handsome electric parlor lamp by his employees Monday.

William Faversham will speak on "The Theater as a Power" Jan. 4 at the Shubert at 3:30 p. m. to members of the Drama League of Boston. Members may obtain one ticket each in the usual way.

William Faversham comes to the Shubert next Monday evening in "The Faun." The play is a brilliant society comedy with a novel motive.

"TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE"

Miss Charlotte Walker made her first Boston appearance as a star Monday evening, acting at the Boston theater the leading role in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," a play in four acts, made by Eugene Walter from the like named story by John Fox, Jr.

June.....Charlotte Walker
John Hale.....Berton Churchill
Bob Berkeley.....Richard Sterling
Uncle Billy.....George Woodward
Ole Hun.....Lillian Dix
Judd Tolliver.....W. S. Hart
Dave Tolliver.....Willard Robertson
Loretta Tolliver.....Alice Lindahl
Carl Heaton.....Cyrus Wood

An audience which packed the vast theater showed heartiest enjoyment in this pretty and stirring romance of a city man and a mountain maid amid the wild Cumberland hills of Virginia.

There is all the breadth and largeness of out doors on the roof of Virginia in Mr. Walter's vigorous play. He has drawn a striking and appealing creature in the wild mountain girl, June, and set her off against the harsh feuds of her environment and the demands of the encroaching civilization that is coming with the development of the iron and ore in the hills. It is this clash of environment, and opposition of ideals of conduct that give this play a dramatic quality where only melodrama might have been expected. Thus does Mr. Walter show his quality as one of the two or three best American dramatists.

The rising curtain reveals a breathtaking vista of mountains and valley stretching miles and miles. The solitary tree that gives the play its name stands on a bluff, with the trail rounding it, and leading over the cliffs above. A placid brook pours over the rocks and makes a little pool by the grassy banks around the tree. Rhododendrons, pink, mauve and white, cling to the crevices in the rock and sprays of white anemone spot the green places. A figure in red, with streaming golden hair falling over her shoulders and framing a fair, wistful face, comes cautiously down over the rocks, stepping on the sodden places with her bare feet.

She is June Tolliver, Miss Walker in a new and most appealing character. Miss Walker's soft warm southern drawl makes the part her own and the flashing spirit and sweet womanliness later to be revealed are hers too. The vivid splash of red and gold that she makes there sitting ropt at the base of her beloved pine against the greens and blues of the piling mountains behind her made a picture that will long cling in memory.

June, beneath her tree, meets the young engineer from the outside world, come to develop the ore country and set up law and order. His projects are not commercially successful, so he hesitates to ask June to marry him, although he loves her and she him. They come to a clash over love and duty in the mountain hut of the Tollivers, for the engineer feels that he must deliver June's cousin over to the police. June begs him not to, voicing the law of the mountains. They are spared a break by the engineer's elum, who declares that the cousin is not the man wanted. June assures the hero that she is used to poverty, so they face their happiness together, waiting under the pine for jolly Billy Beams, justice of the peace, to come and marry them.

Miss Walker achieved a complete success throughout the play, whether in the glaring red dress or in the soft pinks and blues she wore after June's year at school. At all times she acted with power and reserve and was as affecting in her pathetic moments and stirring in her arguments for the law of love and of the hills as she was sweet in the appeal of her girlishness and shy self-surrender.

W. S. Hart acted the mountaineer chieftain with an artistry that merited the hearty approval of the audience. Well liked, too, was the engineer's witty elum, Bob, acted with high spirits by Richard Sterling. The hero was acted in manly fashion by Berton Churchill, who won approval so far as the limitations of the character drawing permitted. George Woodward was a mellow Billy Beams, and in tart contrast was the "Ole Hun" of Lillian Dix. Willard Robertson played Dave tensely and humanly. The minor roles are well cast.

OTHER BOSTON AMUSEMENTS

"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" is in the closing fortnight of its long engagement at the Park theater.

This is the final week of "Everywoman" at the Majestic theater. The cast is notable.

"The Pink Lady" has taken its place as the most popular musical play of the season. The cast is exceptionally talented.

Miss Dorothy Donnelly has in "The Princess Zin-Zim" at the Plymouth a comedy which should do for her what the "Chorus Lady" did for Miss Rose Stahl.

"Mutt and Jeff" will cavort at the Globe indefinitely.

In "The Wizard of Oz" Mr. Craig has a holiday extravaganza that will run for several weeks.

A Christmas opera, a one-act play, several good musical numbers and photo plays are offered at the Bijou.

Dr. Furlong will give the second talk next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at Tremont Temple.

Miss Marguerite Clarke plays her original role in "Baby Mine" at the Majestic next Monday evening.

John Craig is preparing "The Product of the Mill" for early production at the Castle Square.

"The Country Boy" is next at the Park, and John Drew is next at the Hollis.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Incidents Connected With Initial Addition to Nation's Fundamental Law Related in Series on Freedom of Conscience in America

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK
XIV

THE first article of the amendments to the constitution of the United States is as follows:

"ARTICLE I
"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

This amendment with nine others was presented to the people in September, 1789, and was ratified by a majority of the states; the constitution without the amendments contained no provision like what we have cited. When the Virginia convention met to ratify the proposed federal constitution its ratification was keenly opposed by Patrick Henry, who argued that to the draft should be added a bill of rights, among them that of freedom of conscience. The main question, however, was that of ratification or rejection of a federal constitution, and for the moment Mr. Henry was unsuccessful. But the clause that we have quoted embodied what Henry and his friends would have incorporated in a bill of rights and the amendment was very soon adopted. In his contention, when the constitution was adopted, he was opposed by Madison, who had drawn the "Remonstrance" that we have seen. The respective shifts of position by these two statesmen illustrate as well as anything could, that great questions of right never ultimately depend upon persons, but upon that which must be inherent in the question itself. If men depend upon other men for a continuous support of that which is greater and higher than any person, they will find the fortunes of what is right fluctuating as the persons fluctuate in opinion and conduct. On the other hand, if men fix their eyes on some great rule of justice, they come to see that in it inheres their real protection; in the events that we have recounted we have seen both Madison and Henry diminishing and increasing the safeguards of liberty of conscience, yet had either kept an unclouded eye for the essential rule, neither would have shown at any time what divergence they did from what after all was dearest to both their hearts, the jealous and ever-watchful guardianship of the right of private judgment.

In the Virginia constitutional convention in 1788 Mr. Madison, in speaking of Henry's desire for a bill of rights containing a declaration of religious freedom, had said: "This subject [that of religion] is, for the honor of America, perfectly free and unshackled. The government has no jurisdiction over it; the least reflection will convince us that there is no danger to be feared on this ground." (Elliot's Debates, ed. 1861, vol. 3, p. 93.) Again in a later debate, Madison, while repeating that "there is no shadow of right in the general government to intermeddle with religion," had deprecated a clause such as Henry desired. He expressed a doubt whether a bill of rights were a security for religion, thus deeming possible an interference with it, and he further argued that there was no need of such security, as freedom was already enjoyed because of "that multiplicity of sects which pervades America, and which is the best and only security for religious liberty in any society; for where there is such a variety of sects there cannot be a majority of any one sect to oppress and persecute the rest." This was pure opportunism on Madison's part, and carried with it the astonishing corollary that a fundamental right might be overborne by a majority. So far as this speech goes, his whole reason for confidence in religious freedom lay in a majority that favored it, not in the operation of a superior rule of justice that the majority and minority must alike obey. It would be unreasonable to disregard Madison's anxiety to have the constitution ratified, or the acute necessity for such an act on the part of the states, but even if we make allowance for the peculiar exigencies of the situation, we must admit that in these words of his the danger of opportunism on fundamental questions is laid bare. We see to our amazement one of the authors of the Federalist arguing that the enjoyment by citizens of constitutional and vital rights must depend upon the pleasure of the majority, a doctrine of despotism much better fitted to Robespierre or Judge Jeffreys than for one that was helping to make a great English-speaking nation. This is all the more to be recognized when we realize that a majority is a fluctuating element and not a fixed.

These words of Madison's were called forth by a speech of Henry's earlier in the same debate, of which we have already quoted a line or two. It will be observed that among Henry's opening sentences is this: "An honorable gentleman several days ago observed that the great object of this government was justice." It was justice for which Henry contended throughout the convention, and for us his remarks on religious freedom are very important, occurring as they do in his championship of a bill of rights. He said:

"Wherefore is religious liberty not secured? One honorable gentleman who favors adoption [of the proposed constitution] said that he had his fears on the subject. If I can well recollect, he informed us that he was perfectly satisfied by the powers of reasoning (with which he is so happily endowed), that those fears were not well grounded. There is many a religious man who knows nothing of argumentative reasoning: there are many of our most worthy citizens who cannot go through all the

labyrinths of syllogistic, argumentative deduction, when they think that the rights of conscience are invaded. This sacred right ought not to depend on constructive, logical reasoning.

"When we see men of such talents and learning compelled to use their utmost endeavors to convince themselves that there is no danger, is it not sufficient to make us tremble? Is it not sufficient to fill the minds of the ignorant part of men with fear? If gentlemen believe that the apprehensions of men will be quieted, they are mistaken, since our best informed men are in doubt with respect to the security of our rights. . . . When our common citizens, who are not possessed with such extensive knowledge and abilities, are called upon to change their bill of rights (which, in plain, unequivocal terms, secures their most valuable rights and privileges) for construction and implication, will they implicitly acquiesce? . . . Will they exchange their rights for logical reasons? If you had a thousand acres of land dependent on this, would you be satisfied with logical construction? Would you depend upon a title of so disputable a nature? The present opinions of individuals will be buried in entire oblivion when those rights will be thought of. . . . What has been more productive of mischief among mankind than religious disputes? Then here, sir, is a formation for such disputes, when it requires learning and logical deduction to perceive that religious liberty is secure."

With the instinct of a champion of the right of private judgment, Mr. Henry hit the vital point in these words; what he said was no more than that; what he said was worth two in the bush. He argued that where a right of fundamental importance and daily use comes into question there can be no affair of construction, nothing can be taken for granted, no jot of the law shall be uncertain, but in rugged letters shall be written for all time and for all men to read the charter of mankind's right to think. Madison no doubt took the position that he did quite sincerely, but then he had written a "Remonstrance" in which in the most unequivocal terms freedom of conscience and the divorce of church and state had been affirmed. Conceivably, however, of the degree of safety to conscience that would be offered by a

man or body of men that had no sympathy with such political sentiments, were that safety and its dispensation referred to their construction of the implied guaranties of a constitution. "Hurt you? Interfere with your conscience? Deny you the right to exercise your faith? Behold, there is the constitution, an admirable instrument with some very fine generalities in it. Now, you gentlemen that seem to be apprehensive of your rights, have the full enjoyment of this constitution and all its splendid guarantees. What is more, the moment that any ill fellows seek to attack those guarantees so far as they apply to you, you have the amplest remedy. You have but to refer to these generalities and we feel sure that any reasonable man with a well-trained faculty of deduction, especially if he happen to agree with you, will at once assent to what you say. To be sure, it is just possible that he might not agree with you and might be on the bench when this trifling constitutional question came up, but surely you are patriots enough not to talk of such disagreeable things. We are astonished, gentlemen, that you can show such a lack of confidence in your fellow citizens. It is, to say the least, not in very good taste."

Patrick Henry was not impressed by this mode of reasoning; he said, "Gentlemen, we have had the pleasure of listening to you; we admire your diction; we like your fire; we are impressed by your readiness; but we do not purpose as English-speaking men to have the decalogue play second fiddle to the theory of probabilities. We will have the law of the first table and the second clamped in letters of iron on granite where all may see, whence storm and wreck shall never dislodge them, a reminder to those that would forget and a guide to those that remember. A constitutional guarantee that must be spelled by interpretation before even a step can be taken to protect those that seek its aid, is nonsense and sinister nonsense at that."

The almost immediate event proved Henry to be right; much of the substance of the bill of rights for which he had contended was added to the United States constitution and stands today to be remembered by all that would preserve their country.

RAILROAD PLANS TO BUILD COAL STATION AT PROVIDENCE DOCK

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Southern New England or Grand Trunk railway, having now secured a complete right of way through the state to tidewater in this city, announced plans for the establishment of one of the largest coal-handling stations on the Atlantic coast at Field's point, providing it can negotiate a lease of the land from the city.

Mayor Fletcher has signed the ordinance giving the company a right to lay and maintain rails in Allen's avenue to the state dock, which is under construction, and with this signature the last obstacle to the company was eliminated.

Vice-President Murdock says that the company will shortly ask the city to lease to it a portion of the city's property at Field's Point where, in the near future, the city is to build a long retaining wall and dock combined. The company does not ask exclusive right to use this dock, but asks the right of way for its cars.

The proposed sea wall will be 2900 feet in length and the railroad proposes that the city lay rails thereon, and open them to the use of all railway companies. The Southern New England will make a connection with these, according to the plan, from its coal-handling depot. A freight yard large enough to hold 400 cars is also planned nearby, for the handling of freight not for local distribution.

SEVEN FISHERMEN ENTER NEW HOME

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Seven retired fishermen were on Monday admitted to the Fishermen's Home in Eastern avenue which was opened for the first time. The home is the transformed and remodeled Colby estate which John Hays Hammond bought for the purpose.

The seven men who were admitted were John Ryan, Joseph Alcott, John Nichols, Harris Atwood, James Halley, Robert Fraser and Henry Gormley. Others will be admitted during the coming week.

The formal opening of the home will be on New Year's day.

BUILDING INSPECTOR NAMED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—J. Frank Hayes has been appointed building inspector for the town, to act in that capacity for the rest of his official term as street superintendent.

HOTELS

Holland House Hotel and Restaurant
5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK
REASONABLE RATES REMODELLED and REFINISHED
ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

CALL HOLIDAY MAIL GREATEST HANDLED HERE

What is declared to be the largest holiday mail in the history of the Boston postoffice was handled in the main office and sub-stations in the past few days. By extra work Saturday and Sunday the bulk of the mail was carried out for delivery before 9 o'clock Monday morning. Its delivery took until far in the afternoon.

Postmaster E. C. Mansfield was pleased with the smoothness with which the great task had been executed.

The method followed in general over the various routes was to have a heavily loaded wagon, bearing the mail the carrier was unable to get in his sack, follow the postman and meet him at given points. In several instances, however, this means was inadequate. One carrier made use of a wheelbarrow, another an automobile. All sorts of schemes were resorted to to deliver the packages.

Thus there were comparatively few people who did not receive their mail on time.

LOWER GAS RATE BID IN READING

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Edwin C. Miller, Dr. C. L. Sopher and L. Wallace Sweetser of the municipal light board will present to the board and citizens tonight a proposal to supply the town with gas at \$1.30 per 1000 cubic feet. Reading now pays \$1.50. The spending of \$25,000 to make extensions is included in the plan.

Favorable action by Reading will result in the reopening of negotiations between the board and the Peoples Gas & Electric Company for the purchase of the mains in Reading.

READING ASKED FOR FIRE TRUCK

READING, Mass.—A special town meeting will be held tonight to take action on the request of the fire engineers for an appropriation of \$5500 for a motor combination fire truck.

The engineers say that keeping horses in livery stables at some distance from the fire station causes delays that would be eliminated by the use of auto apparatus. They add that the maintenance of auto trucks is cheaper than providing quarters for horses with the apparatus.

HOTELS

The Rowson
Tourists visiting Chicago will find excellent accommodations from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day by addressing MRS. C. L. R. 1254 E. 46th street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone Oakland 2726.

Books and Writers

Are Discussed in a Carefully Edited Department, with notes and comments and frank and honest reviews in each

Monday's Monitor

BOARD TELLS HOW TO SPELL INDIAN NAMES IN STATE OF MAINE

Geographic Association Makes Public Many Corrections in Designation, Mostly in New England

RULING FOR AFRICA

WASHINGTON.—The spelling of Indian names of rivers and lakes in the state of Maine comprises a major part of the latest decisions made by the United States Geographic Board.

The list of decisions just made public deals with many points in the United States. There is a ruling on the Nyanza lakes in Africa. These are the decisions: Albert Edward Nyanza—Lake, east central Africa, 110 miles west of Victoria Nyanza and 100 miles north of Albert Edward Nyanza; one of the sources of the White Nile. (Not Albert Edward, Muta, Muta Nize, nor M'wutan N'ize.)

Albert Nyanza—A great lake of east central Africa, about 130 miles northwest of Victoria Nyanza and 100 miles north of Albert Edward Nyanza; one of the sources of the White Nile. (Not Albert Edward, Muta, Muta Nize, nor M'wutan N'ize.)

Apatite—Hill, Auburn City, Androscoggin county, Me. (Not Mount Apatite nor Mount Appite.)

Black Bluff—Precinct, Sumter county, Ala. (Not Black Bluff.)

Caucomogunc—Lake and stream, Piscataquis county, Me. (Not Caucogomoc, Caucogomoc, nor Caucogomoc.)

Chemquasabamiticook—Lake and stream, Piscataquis county, Me. (Not Chemquasabamitic nor Chemquasabamiticook.)

Crab—Creek rising in Lincoln county, Wash., flowing westward near town of Ephrata, Grant county, and emptying into Alkali lake, except during flood waters it drains south through Willow lake draw to Parker House of Moses lake. (Not Upper Crab creek.)

Dinwoody—Creek and lakes, Fremont county, Wyo. (Not Campbells fork, Dinwoody, nor Dinwoody.)

Fish Meadow—Brook, Androscoggin county, Me. (Not Cummings nor Cummings.)

Flat—Creek, Uinta county, Wyo. (Not Little Gros Ventre river.)

Gardner—Lake, East Machias, Marion and Whiting towns, Washington county, Me. (Not Gardner's, Gardner's, nor Gardner's.)

Harbor island—Cascos bay, Phippsburg town, Sagadahoc county, Me. (Not Harbor island.)

Hedgehog—Hill, Androscoggin county, Me. (Not North mountain.)

Little—Spring, Coconino county, Ariz. (Not Little nor Stokes.)

Moosic—Creek, Uinta county, Wyo. (Not Bear creek.)

Moosilauke—Mountain and river, N. H. (Not Moosilauke, Moosilauke, nor Moosilauke.)

Mosher—Pond, Kennebec county, Me. (Not Lake's.)

Nicatus—Lake and stream, Hancock county, Me. (Not Nicatus.)

Nolleseic—Lake, Hopkins Academy grant, and Long A and No. 3 townships, Penobscot county, Me. (Not Nolleseic.)

Onawa—Lake, Ellsworth plantation, Piscataquis county, Me. (Not Ship pond.)

Pachalka—Spring, San Bernardino county, Cal. (Not Pachaca, Pachaca, Pachaca, Pachaca, Pachaca, nor Pachaca.)

Pocasset—Lake, Kennebec county, Me. (Not Wings.)

Pocumot—Lake, Washington county, Me. (Not Pocumot.)

Purgatoire—River in Colorado. (Not Las Animas, Picket-wire, Picketwire, nor Purgatory.)

Rocky Ford—Creek, Grant county, Wash., joining western arm of Moses lake. (Not Middle Crab nor Rise of Crab Creek.)

Sebasco—Harbor, Casco bay, Phippsburg town, Sagadahoc county, Me. (Not Harbor island.)

Sebasticooc—Lake, draining into Sebasticooc river, Newport town, Penobscot county, Me. (Not Newport pond.)

Shenandoah—Peak, Spring mountain range, Clark county, Nev. (Not Key-stone.)

Squatpan—Lake and railroad station, Aroostook county, Me. (Not Scapin, Squatpan, Squa Pan, Squatpan, nor Squatpan.)

Sysadobis—Lake, Penobscot and Washington counties, Me. (Not Sysadobis nor Sysadobis.)

Teton—Basin, western side Teton range, Fremont county, Ida. (Not Pierre's Hole.)

Turner Center—Village, Turner town, Androscoggin county, Me. (Not Bradford.)

Umbazookus—Lake, Piscataquis county, Me. (Not Umbazookus.)

REGIMENT'S ANNIVERSARY

KEENE, N. H.—The fiftieth anniversary of the departure from this city of six New Hampshire regiment was remembered here on Monday. Keene's company in the regiment, E. was known as the "Boy Company." The regiment served under Burnside and Grant in the civil war.

BOYS' CLUB REORGANIZES

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton Boys' Club has reorganized and reopened rooms on Montello street, with Ernest B. Sabine and Howard Drake in charge. Judge Warren A. Reed, probation officer, George S. Paine and Charles A. Jenney, president of the Y. M. C. A., constitute a supervising committee for the club.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini has been engaged by Director Russell for next season. This news comes as an official announcement from the Boston opera house. The contract was signed almost immediately on the conclusion of the performance of "Mignon" last Saturday afternoon.

"Until now San Francisco owned the warmest spot in my heart among all the cities where I sang, but San Francisco has a strong rival at present in Boston," said the famous prima donna yesterday prior to her departure for New York where she is to appear during this week. "I cannot tell how I appreciate the warmth of my reception here and the thoughtful kindness of Director Russell and of everybody connected with the Boston opera house. I simply jumped at the opportunity of singing here next season, for if Boston's climate is a trifle severe, the hearts of Bostonians are in the right place, and that is the most important thing, after all."

"An entertaining and instructive lecture as well as a delightful concert" is the way western critics have characterized David Bispham's song recital appearances. On the Pacific coast, where the baritone has recently been heard, he has established himself as a favorite more firmly than ever.

"In his enthusiasm in preaching the gospel of song in English the singer was rather didactic, to be sure," remarked one critic, "but he tempered this spirit with wit and occasional moments of fun. He gave an illustration of the possibilities of the English language as a medium for expression in singing and speaking that must be an inspiration to all who heard him."

In expressing his views on his favorite theme, Mr. Bispham is quoted as saying, "A man who sings in any but the language of his audience delivers only half his message. I am making an effort to show the folly of giving recitals in foreign languages, by singing my programs all in English. I am not doing this because I am a missionary or anything of the kind. I am doing it because to me it is the right and natural thing to do. I do not care a habes about traditions or the pool-pool of the near artists; and it needed a person with such an attitude to begin the work of singing English programs to English-speaking audiences."

"I believe that more people go to the concert hall purely for the love of music in America than in any other country," declared Harold Bauer in a recent interview, "consequently I would rather play in America than in Europe or South America. But in the latter country there are many pleasing features. I make the trip there for two months in the two cities of San Palo and Rio Janiero, playing about six times in each city. I like it better than Argentina. Say what you will, things are more commercial at Buenos Aires. It is popularly supposed that conditions there are similar to those in the United States. People have wealth and are supposed to be reaching out for culture. That's true of the Yankee. Money and business in the Argentine. In Brazil there is remaining the culture of the old world. And it tells. They've been attending concerts for centuries and they know what is what."

"MIGNON"—The Boston opera company gave its first production of the Ambrose Thomas opera, "Mignon," at the Saturday matinee, with Mme. Tetrazzini assisting in the role of Filina. The title role was sung by Mme. Fely Dereyna, mezzo-soprano; the bass role of Lothario by Mr. Rothier, a Metropolitan opera house artist, who is at the Boston opera director's service by the exchange arrangements made before the season opened. The tenor role of Wilhelm Meister was taken by Mr. Clement. Thus the opera was interpreted in all the principal characters save one by French artists. And the singing of it, except in the role taken by the Italian soprano, was in French. The musical direction of the piece was in the hands of Wallace Goodrich, and the parts were distributed as follows: Filina.....Luisa Tetrazzini Mignon.....Fely Dereyna Frederic.....Jeska Swartz Wilhelm Meister.....Edmond Clement Lothario.....Leon Rothier Laertes.....Leo G. Barrelet D. Leo Giano.....Gaston Barrelet Antonio.....Pierre Letol Solo dance.....Dolores Galli

There is no opera in all the Boston repertory that has a livelier beginning than "Mignon," no opera of more promise in the first few minutes after curtain-rise. Villagers assembling about an inn and making holiday in the lively manner of opera chorus folk; men festal in costume and hearty of voice grouped on one side of the stage under pasteboard tavern eaves, and men on the other side seated in the shadow of painted trees; a white-aproned lass, light of foot, passing through the scene from tavern door to table under tree, another like her and another, and now a steady come and go of them, and the whole stage whipped into a merry tumult of rhythm and harmony by the fiddling, trumpeting and drumming of the orchestra.

A better preparation for the main plot to strike into its exposition, was never laid. More and more athletic grows the vocalism of the chorus men, tenors making the tree-top shake with the reverberations of their high notes, basses making the stage architect's paper cornices palpitate in acoustic sympathy with them. The hands of the jovial fellows all rise as the song draws to a close. There is a sharp tip to the gesture, a staccato unison note to the song, and the village street for an instant is still. Gentle harping begins in the orchestra; Lothario approaches, pre-tending with his wooden harp that it is he who makes the music. And in a

moment we become aware that the villagers are his friends. Is this one of the chief characters in the plot? He promises well, but he is only a bass.

The chorus is in swing again, and village women have entered and joined it. Two important-seeming characters appear on tavern balcony, and the voice of Tetrazzini floats over the choral billows. And now there is dancing. It is early for the ballet, but we are glad to have a French composer break his rules and have the divertissement in the first act. And what is this? Tetrazzini and Galli in a waltz together? Yes; one furnishing the notes and the other the steps; Filina on the balcony, the gipsy girl in the street below, the villagers in a ring about her.

Tetrazzini, we have been advised beforehand, is not the principal artist in the piece but just the principal singer. Opera of contradictions, calling for the best talent in the world to fill a secondary part! Well, a chief character is surely in view now in that swarthy, grim gipsy, so commanding, though grotesque, of mien. No, indeed; he is a mere character actor; any other bass in the same costume and make-up, he could swagger boldly about with a stick in his hand and could sing fairly loud, would carry off all the honors of Giarro with just the same credit. About this time, in comes the cart; and off it goes again in the usual unswerving manner of opera vehicles. And now a path is opened from down stage up, and forward rushes the beggar maid, Mignon, of course. Somewhat important has appeared at last. She refuses to dance circumstances taken by the dramatist; for sopranos never can dance, even when they think they can.

Two champions of the maid appear and intercept Giarro's stick. The ancient harper is one of them, Wilhelm Meister, character of most impressive literary associations, is the other. Romantic Wilhelm! He will surely do something to make the drama move. He starts the ball rolling by asking Mignon in an exquisitely modulated speaking voice who she is. And she replies by making a translation for him of a poem of Goethe's which lets more sunshine into its three stanzas than any other lyric that Goethe or any other poet ever wrote. The Thomas topography is not exactly like the original; for a lake, with its barcarolle opportunity, gives the opera composer's powers of musical description freer scope than the drama than a mountain would give.

With asking of Wilhelm and answering of Mignon the main plot falls into the background. The Filina counterplot asserts itself and there ensue passages of music hardly florid enough to make Mme. Tetrazzini's singing interesting and rather too florid to make Mr. Clement's so. The first act ends as first acts so often do, with all the characters and the chorus singing fast and loud, and with every preparation made for a something interesting in the way of an indoor scene in act two.

It comes. And with much opening and closing of rear door and side door and with much byplay around a dressing table and a fireplace, a comedy of errors works itself out between characters of main plot and counterplot. In this scene everybody is given a good opportunity to sing, even to the contralto, impersonated by Miss Swartz, who breaks in through Filina's window. This is followed by a garden scene, in which the expensive, house-filling soprano does the work she is hired for. An opera even fuller of conventional, forced and inconsequent situations than "Mignon" were worth the time and money of a large matinee audience, provided it had a Tetrazzini in it singing an aria like the Titania Polacca in this garden scene. Mme. Tetrazzini has never sung anything just like this aria in opera before in Boston. She once showed her talent for comedy singing in "The Daughter of the Regiment," but there she had not the opportunity of giving her fancy rein as in the famous aria which has saved Thomas to the Boston opera stage. As an exhibition of voice it was something to remember over and above everything the great Italian soprano has done on the stage of both the Boston theater and the Boston opera house; and as an exhibition of technique it was something to classify with memorable solo violin performances. Here was not the explicit emotion to express that there is in the aria "Caro nome," or "Ah, fors' e lui"; here was no dramatic situation whatever to enforce. The picture was altogether detached; the demand was for the singer to be the center of it and make it tell the praise of stage artists for their art. There was confidence between actors and audience implied, comparable with that in the prologue to "Pagliacci."

The Titania scene must be the best thing in a presentation of "Mignon," if the opera is to be given at all. But another view of the work is conceivable. An anachronistic imagination might regard its assemblage of unrelated situations, now of comedy, now of romantic drama, as a lyric painting of impressionistic type. And there is no telling but that an opera may some day be made designedly on such a plan and called the beginning of a new school.

The "Mignon" production was an excellent opportunity for Miss Dereyna. She took hold of all its peculiar problems with a kindly determination like that with which she approached "The Pipe of Desire" and "Habanera" last season. In all three cases she made character evocations of great tenderness and of delicate picturesqueness. Mr. Clement permitted no moment in the static career of Wilhelm to be dull. Though he could not make the hero do much he could and did make him look much. Mr. Rothier certainly filled all vocal and histrionic requirements of a

RHODE ISLAND PLANS FOR PURE FOOD SHOW TO BE HELD IN SPRING



WILLIAM F. SEARS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Plans for the Rhode Island Domestic Science and Pure Food Exposition, to be held here Feb. 19 to March 2, inclusive, are materializing rapidly and Councilman William F. Sears, general manager, says that the display will be a revelation to the consumers of the state.

Women's clubs throughout the state have combined with the Butchers, Marksmen and Grocers Association to make the show a success and associated with them is the Providence Retail Grocers Association. President Taft and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley have been invited to attend.

The committee is made up of the following: William F. Sears, general manager; Hollis K. Clark, A. J. Watts, W. L. Darling, George C. Leonard, G. H. Pettie, H. N. Swift, C. D. White, A. Saugy, Edwin Tetlow, T. S. Delano, S. F. Adams, L. A. Randall, N. H. Edson, J. Lambertson, C. E. Siegel and Alexander Potter, for the Butchers, Grocers and Marksmen's Association of Rhode Island. W. H. Stevens, J. J. Crofton, R. J. Murray, T. Clouton, J. E. Evans, E. J. Gates, G. W. Amison, W. H. Johnson, Myron Lyons, Stacy Boyce, M. J. Egan, Myron Joslin, W. H. Irons, John Davison, H. C. Kraus, W. H. Bedford, A. McKenna, A. S. Pierce, Oscar Lippman, George Evans, W. F. Cloudman, Joseph Solak, I. Goodchild and M. H. Hawkins, for the Retail Grocers and Marksmen's Association.

Mrs. Walter Stokes Irons, Mrs. Waldo E. Davis, Mrs. Amasa M. Holden, Mrs. J. Edward Strater, Mrs. Ellis W. MacAllister, Mrs. A. Herbert Arnold, Mrs. William M. Congdon, Mrs. Isaac C. Ottenberg, Mrs. Salmon W. Davis, Mrs. Clovis H. Bowen, Miss Julia Pepper, Mrs. Emma Shaw Coleough, Mrs. Mary E. Baldwin, Mrs. Albert Ryder, Mrs. Daniel H. Hayden, Mrs. Julia A. Rich, Mrs. Lincoln Davis, Mrs. Robt. son M. Pierce and Miss Edith Mann, for the Rhode Island Federation of Women's Clubs.

SEE PEACE IN MEXICO AGAIN AS GEN. REYES LAYS DOWN HIS ARMS

MEXICO CITY.—Gen. Bernardo Reyes surrendered to the federal authorities at Linares Monday, following a skirmish with his force and the government troops at Burgos in which his men were defeated and dispersed.

General Reyes sent to Gen. Geronimo Trevino, military commandant for President Madero at Monterey, the following telegram: "I called on the people, I called on the army, and they did not respond, so I must give up. I place myself at your disposal."

When President Madero was notified of General Reyes' surrender he sent orders to General Trevino that General Reyes be treated with every consideration and that he be assured of the full safeguards of the law.

MONTEREY, Mex.—General Geronimo Trevino, whose campaign against General Reyes resulted in Reyes' surrender at Linares, considers that the last chapter of Mexico's story of unrest has been written.

"I believe there is no doubt now," he said, "that real peace is at hand. The minor uprisings will be suppressed with comparative ease and the Reyes revolution is finished. The failure of Reyes will be something that will serve to deter any one else from attempting to initiate a similar movement."

MELROSE

The aldermen will hold an adjourned meeting tonight to receive the report of the special committee appointed to consider the high school additions. This will be the last session of the present board. A caucus of the new board will be held during the week to select a president. There are several candidates, including J. Sidney Hitchins, William A. Carrie, Arthur H. Damon and Peter J. Lynch. The inauguration will take place Jan. 1, when a musical program will be provided and the various addresses delivered.

There are two new candidates for city solicitor. They are Arthur S. Davis and Charles H. Gilmore. This makes seven candidates, the others being Julian C. Woodman, William E. Waterhouse, George R. Jones, former president of the Massachusetts Senate, George R. Farnum and Philip B. Carter.

WAKEFIELD

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Congregational church has chosen these officers for the new year: President, Mrs. Annie E. Hamilton; first vice-president, Mrs. Mary Walton; second vice-president, Mrs. Greenleaf A. Goodale; treasurer, Mrs. J. Warren Poland; secretary, Mrs. Laura A. Keith; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Arthur H. Boardman; auditor, Mrs. Emma B. Dolbeare; chairman of executive committee, Mrs. R. B. French.

The junior class of the high school has appointed as a committee for the annual party and reception the Misses Florence Emerson, Madge Millar, Elsie Doleman and Arthur Flint, Earl Bears, E. Hazen Walton and Alfred Collinson.

READING

Quannapowitt tribe, Red Men, has elected these officers: Prophet, George E. Horrocks; sashem, Elmer Nichols; senior sagamore, Daniel Horn; junior sagamore, Joseph D. Logan; chief of records, B. Y. Smith; collector of wampum, Harry E. Eames; keeper of wampum, Jason Zwicker; trustee, John R. Bancroft.

Although sentiment was at first in favor of rebuilding on the former site, Security lodge, I. O. O. F., may not erect a new building, but remodel the bank building. Definite offers from Dr. M. E. Brande will be sought by the building committee. The public library, which was burned out in the Old Fellows block fire, will have temporary quarters soon.

STONEHAM

Lizzie Clawson Jones tent 15. Daughters of Veterans, has elected these officers: President, Mrs. Rena A. Whitaker; senior vice-president, Mrs. Alice Cogran; junior vice-president, Mrs. Rose K. Coy; treasurer, Mrs. Florence W. Freeman; chaplain, Mrs. Elizabeth Finger; trustees, Katherine McFady, Lillian Thompson, Mrs. Eva R. Barnstead; patriotic instructor, Mrs. Alice Smith.

New officers chosen by Evergreen Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., are: Noble grand, Mrs. Margaret Butler; recording secretary, Miss Lula Hay; financial secretary, Miss Stella Weed; treasurer, Mrs. Clara Pretta; trustee, Mrs. Lois Hay.

EASTON

A movement is on foot to have the electric road between North Easton and Mansfield reopened. It was discontinued two years ago because it was not a paying investment. Representative-elect Clarence A. Barnes will endeavor to bring about a resumption of traffic over the rails.

Annual Christmas-tree exercises by the Sunday school of the church of the Unity took place last evening in Ames Memorial hall.

BROCKTON

Fletcher Webster post, G. A. R., and the Woman's Relief Corps will have a joint installation of officers Jan. 3. Previous to the installation a supper will be served under direction of Mrs. Emily J. Howe, Mrs. Louise A. Price, Mrs. Jennie Taber and Mrs. Hannah Hamilton.

Deputy Grand Warden Burton F. Johnson of Weymouth will install officers for Homestead lodge, N. E. O. P., Jan. 26.

NORWOOD

Norwood commandery, No. 2, United Order of Golden Star, has elected: Commander, Mrs. Grace E. Fenton; vice-commander, Miss Ida G. Gram; past commander, Mrs. Blanche H. Swift; recorder, Mrs. Jennie Aiken; chaplain, William G. Gordy; treasurer, Herbert Tucker; collector, Mrs. Ada L. Beal; herald, Fred E. Beal; wardens, Mrs. Eva Banks and Robert Smith.

MIDDLEBORO

Loyal Olympia lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Past noble grand, Mrs. Maude Haxley; noble grand, Mrs. Mary Thomas; vice-grand, Mrs. Ida Dewhurst; left supporter, Mrs. Hattie Healey; right supporter, Mrs. Mary Dunn; treasurer, Mrs. May Clark; conductor, Mrs. Mary Raymond; inside guard, Mrs. Frank Alden; outside guard, Mrs. Mary Scott.

EAST DEDHAM

The Mill Village Old Home Association has elected: President, Owen J. Reynolds; vice-president, Otis S. Guild; secretary, P. F. Mulken; treasurer, John F. Barrett; financial secretary, Peter J. Keegan; trustees, Charles H. Winsman, Edward F. Dowd, William H. Clement, Francis W. Lyons and John N. McKerry.

WINTHROP

The new officers of the Point Shirley Club are: President, Francis H. Appleton; vice-president, William A. McKenney; secretary, Charles V. Wheeler; treasurer, Charles F. Proctor.

The Frost public library which has been closed for repairs, will open again the first of next week.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MEDFORD

The high school field corporation the past season paid off \$3000 worth of the bonds, reducing the outstanding bonds of the association to \$5700. Plans have been made to install a drainage system at the field and to build additional bleachers on the westerly end of the field practically doubling the seating capacity. When the outstanding bonds are paid the field will be turned over to the school department.

At a meeting of the finance committee of the board of aldermen it was voted to send to the incoming board of aldermen a recommendation for the purchase of a motor police patrol wagon. It is also proposed to purchase a location near the police station for the police department stable.

WEBSTER

Business in the woolen, cotton and shoe industries in Webster and Dudley shows decided improvement. Practically every manufacturing enterprise in the two towns are working full time and many of them overtime. A busy winter is assured.

Wawela commandery, U. O. G. C., has elected these officers for the coming year: N. C. Edward Prince; V. C. Cora Turk; W. P. Carrie Lattimore; H. Florence Marble; secretary, Carrie Wakefield; treasurer, Esther Daicier; financial secretary, Albert Lanoie; guard, Charles Marble.

EVERETT

At the annual banquet of the board of trade, to be held in Whittier hall Feb. 14, Lieutenant-Governor Luce and Joseph Conry are two of the speakers. Five hundred tickets are to be issued.

The unusually large mail at the local postoffice was all delivered on time Christmas morning by the regular and assistant carriers, 29 in number. According to Superintendent Charles Manser, it was the largest mail ever passing through the local office.

PEMBROKE

The annual supper of the Bryantville fire department will be held at the fire station on Friday evening, Jan. 5. The newly elected officers will be installed on that evening.

Pembroke grange, which has recently been organized, is growing rapidly in membership and at the next meeting many candidates will be initiated. A degree team is to be organized.

ROCKLAND

The Commercial Club holds its monthly meeting in Grand Army hall this evening. Thomas Curley of Boston, field secretary of the Massachusetts Playground Association, will deliver an address.

Howard A. Baker has been appointed assistant musical director of the Old Stoughton Musical Society.

QUINCY

Manet encampment, I. O. O. F., has elected: Chief patriarch, Walter H. Walker; senior warden, A. S. Kennedy; high priest, Ethan A. Rich; scribe, George C. Ela; treasurer, Frank L. Carlson; junior warden, James E. Richardson; trustee, Frank W. Flowers (three years).

ABINGTON

The prizes offered by Arthur B. Reed, who recently entertained the pupils of the high school on a visit to the Boston Chamber of Commerce to the pupils who wrote the best account of the trip have been awarded to Fred Alden, Katherine Bronson, Helen Bronson, Catherine Shortall and Marion Ewell.

RANDOLPH

Golden Star Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Mrs. Della Mann; vice-grand, Mrs. Davietta Grover; recording secretary, Mrs. G. T. Peto; financial secretary, Mrs. Mabel Stetson; treasurer, Mrs. Bertha Baker; trustee, Mrs. Nellie Burrell, three years.

WALTHAM

Officers elected by camp James M. Dermody, Spanish War Veterans, are: Commander, Horace I. Stickney; senior vice-commander, Louis M. Smith; junior vice-commander, Wilbur Morris; officer of the day, J. L. Stevenson; office of the guard, Alexander Chase.

WHITMAN

The Whitman W. C. T. U. has elected: President, Mrs. Lillian Skaling; vice-presidents, Mrs. Mattie Cook, Miss Deborah Partridge, Mrs. H. S. Raymond, Mrs. Minot Flansbee; secretary, Mrs. Fred Surdam; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Dake.

DORCHESTER

The Pilgrim Women's Literary Club will hold its next meeting on Jan. 1 in the parlors of the Pilgrim church. The ladies have secured as the speaker W. U. Swan of the Associated Press, who will speak on current events.

LEXINGTON

The men's handicap bowling tournament at the Old Belfry Club has been won by team No. 2. It comprises Frank H. Locke, captain; Messrs. Tower, Piper, Surette and Little.

WALPOLE

The Lend-a-Hand Club will hold a party in the town hall Dec. 29. The Sunday school of the Epiphany Episcopal church will hold its tree festival Dec. 28.

BEVERLY

Sixteen boxes for the new police signal system have been set up. The wires for the system have arrived. The contract calls for the completion of the work in 90 days.

CHELSEA

Walter C. Mitchell has been elected chairman of the committee of citizens to tender a banquet to the retiring board of control at the armory Thursday evening, and Walter Duncan is the secretary. The banquet committee is Edwin R. Hoag, Arthur C. Stone, Walter Duncan, Lewis F. Thomas; committee on tickets, Joseph M. Riley, John A. Odiorne, William H. Hinkley, Edward C. Wyeth; music, Edward H. Lowell, Osbourne McConathy, A. L. Safford; program, Francis X. Tyrrell, A. T. Martin, Walter E. Smith; chairman of ushers, Charles W. Gould. The affair was first planned by the Y. M. C. A., but has now become a city institution.

DORCHESTER

It is the intention of the New Haven railroad to open to the public the new station it has built at Milton during the first week of the new year. The exterior of the station is practically completed, but some of the work remains to be done on the interior, including the installation of furniture. The approach to the station is ready for use as soon as the trains commence to stop at the new location.

The selectmen of the town of Milton have accepted the act of the Legislature providing for granting one day off in 15 to police officers. Heretofore the police have had but one day off in 30.

ARLINGTON

The new officers of the Menotomy Royal Arch chapter have been installed as follows: M. E. H. P. Bert Houghton; E. K. Charles E. Cooke; E. S. Henry A. Leeds; treasurer, Francis B. Wadleigh; secretary, Ernest Hesseltine; chaplain, the Rev. Frank Lincoln Massee; C. H. Edward N. Lacey; P. S. William H. Halsey; R. A. C. Arthur N. Tapan; M. V. George E. Varney, Francis

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GIRL'S DOTTED CHALLIS FROCK

Model trimmed with tuck taffeta

NO MATERIAL makes prettier dresses for little girls than challis. This one is trimmed with tuck taffeta and with fancy banding. The blouse and the skirt are separate, joined beneath the belt, but they are so arranged that they give continuous lines and that feature is a new and smart one.

The square neck and three-quarter sleeves are as pretty as they are fashionable and the dress just as illustrated is attractive for afternoons and occasions of the kind.

Models such as this one can be made more practical, however, by the use of high neck and long sleeves, and the dress could be made in that way of serge with trimming of plaid, as shown in back view, to become adapted to school wear, or it can be made of one of the pretty washable materials that girls wear at all seasons.

The dress would be charming made of cashmere in ecru with trimming of ivory white broadcloth, or it could be made of goblin blue linen with the trimming portions of white and the banding of embroidery. The skirt is six gored.

The blouse is made with separate sleeves that are sewed to the armholes. The closing is made at the left of the front.

For the 10-year size will be required 4½ yards of material 27, 3¼ yards 36, 2¾ yards 44 inches wide with 1 yard of tuck taffeta and 2½ yards of banding.

The pattern, No. 7249, cut in sizes from 8 to 12 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Manton Temple, Chicago.



FASHION BITS

Most of the new fashionable silks have the satin finish.

Orchids and violets are the cut flowers most in evidence at fashionable events.

One corner hand embroidered handkerchiefs continue the most popular for holiday gifts.

Satin waists are shown with deep collarettes of plaited tulle. Plaitings also finish the cuffs.

There is a decided preference for the hat with a broad brim at the sides and shorter back and front.

The vogue of wash silks increases, and they have now been joined by the ever popular foulards in wash patterns.—Washington Herald.

CAKE ICING

To make Florida orange marmalade icing, mix one fourth cup of marmalade with one cup of granulated sugar, and moisten with sufficient boiling water to make a thin paste, cooking carefully till a teaspoonful of the syrup will form a soft ball when dropped into cold water. Remove then from the stove, and beat till it is creamy, when spread on the cake. In making any cake icing always add a pinch of salt.

CALL FOR YELLOW

The call for yellow for evening appears to be endless, says the Chicago Tribune. Yellow chiffon over white, with borders of pearls, is used most successfully for young girls' evening dresses, and of course there is the usual touch of fur, and generally a good bit of lace as well.

ARTISTIC WEAVES OF THE EAST

Fine work in Indian and Persian shawls

THE term shawl (Persian shal, French chale), as defining the vestments to which it is now applied, says the York-shire (Eng.) Observer, came chiefly into use about the time of the introduction of Indian and Persian shawls into this country and France, and of the establishment of figured and decorative shawl manufacture at the beginning of the nineteenth century, as a distinct branch of the textile industry in Paisley and Norwich, and also in Paris, Lyons and Nîmes.

Indian and Persian craftsmen have practised the art of figured shawl weaving for several centuries, the former employing as the raw material the downy undergrowth of fine, soft, lustrous fiber (pashm or pashmina) of the fleece of the Tibetan goat, and the latter the still finer and more lustrous filament of silk. Art, technique and skill were combined in a degree of excellence in these examples of eastern loomwork not surpassed or equaled in similar fabrics of western manufacture. Such fabrics were the result of trained and ingenious handwork or handicraft, which afforded possibilities for the exercise of ingenuity, the play of color, and the development of design details not available by machine methods. This maximum amount of freedom in execution—the hand process as performed recognizing but few restrictions—released the imaginative faculty of the designer and resulted in the styles of ornament and coloring, so prolific in decorative details, which obtain in cashmere and Persian shawls.

The vogue of Cashmere, in which this branch of artistic weaving is thought to have originated, is a natural garden of lake, river, island and woodland scenery. There cypress trees grow abundantly. The term sarv is applied to this tree and also to the peculiar description of shawl pattern consisting of "pine" figuring, the character of which is supposed to have been derived from the blend of graceful forms produced by the swaying and bending of groves of cypress trees in the wind. With such a source of inspiration, the designer would be impelled to introduce into his loomwork the elements of coloring and beauty so impressively present in nature's pattern. This, conventionalized and adopted, was translated into a tracery of woven ornament, with a richness and diversity of detail hardly possible of production by any known type or compound of types of weaving mechanism.

Cashmere shawls were of two distinct

TRIED RECIPES

HONEY JUMBLES

MIX without creaming three tablespoonfuls of melted lard, one fourth pint of New Orleans molasses, one pint of strained honey, one level teaspoonful of salt, one half teaspoonful of vanilla extract, one quarter pint of cold water, two quarts of flour, in which sift one half level tablespoonful of soda. Set in a cold place over night and next morning roll a quarter of an inch thick; cut into rings and bake in a quick oven.

HONEY LOAF CAKE

Cream half a cupful of butter; then add one half cupful of sifted granulated sugar and one half cupful of strained clover honey and cream again. At this point stir in two eggs without separating and beat until the mixture is creamy and lemon color; then add one pint of flour, in which sift one rounding teaspoonful of baking powder and one teaspoonful of caraway seeds; pour into a greased shallow loaf-pan and bake in a moderate oven for about 25 minutes.

SWISS HONEY FRITTERS

Beat three eggs until well mixed; then add half a cupful of strained honey, one cupful of sweet milk, a quarter teaspoonful of salt and sifted flour sufficient to make a batter of the consistency of griddle cakes; strain through a sieve to remove all lumps. Have a kettle of deep, smoking fat ready, in which place a Swiss fritter iron until it becomes very hot; drain surplus grease from it and carefully dip the iron into the batter, not allowing the batter to come over the top edge of the iron, or the fritters cannot be slipped off when cooked. Quickly lift the iron into the grease, holding it by the long handle to prevent its touching the kettle. When the batter is cooked a very delicate yellow it is slipped on a paper laid on a dish in a warm oven to keep hot until all are baked. If the batter runs off from the iron it is too thin and more flour must be added. Serve these hot for luncheon or tea.

SWEET POTATO FRIED CAKES

Boil, peel and mash three medium-sized sweet potatoes; then press them through a sieve to be sure of no lumps remaining. Add to the hot mixture a piece of butter the size of a butter nut. Beat two eggs until thick; then add one cupful of sugar and beat until dissolved; then stir into the potato and when well mixed add one cupful sweet milk, four cupfuls of flour sifted with half teaspoonful baking powder and one level teaspoonful of cinnamon or grated nutmeg. Roll out half an inch thick, using as little flour as possible to do it. Cut into cakes with a hole in the centers and fry a rich brown in deep, smoking hot lard. Drain on brown paper as soon as the cakes are lifted from the fat. When cold they may be rolled in pulverized sugar when ready to serve, but not before, as the sugar collects dampness and ruins their flavor.—Ladies World.

DRESS HANGERS

Attractive dress hangers are the wooden ones wound with pompadour ribbon. The look is wound and finished with a bow—so are the arms, says the Newark News. A few tiny bags made of the ribbon and filled with sachet are fastened to some hangers.

HEAT PIE PLATES

Heat your plates before putting hot pies on them when first taken from the oven, says an exchange. The hot pies on cold plates cause a sweat that makes soggy under crust.

SAVING ON THE BUTCHER'S BILL

Cheaper cuts satisfactory if well cooked

THE cheaper cuts of meat need longer, slower cooking. No matter what the cut is, it cannot be well utilized unless it is properly cooked, writes Fannie Merritt Farmer in the Woman's Home Companion. She gives these recipes:

Beef stew with dumplings—Buy an aitchbone weighing five pounds. Wipe meat, remove from bone, cut in one and one half inch cubes, sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Cut some of the fat in small pieces and try out in frying-pan. Add meat and stir constantly, that the surface may be quickly seared. When well browned, put in kettle, and rinse frying-pan with one cupful of boiling water, that none of the goodness may be lost. Add to meat remaining fat, and bone saved in pieces. Cover with boiling water and boil five minutes; then let simmer until meat is tender, the time required being about three hours. Add two thirds cupful, each, of turnip and carrot, cut in one half inch cubes; half an onion cut in thin slices, with salt to taste, the last hour of the cooking. Parboil four cupfuls of potatoes, cut in one fourth inch slices, in salted water to cover, five minutes; drain, and add to stew 15 minutes before serving time. Remove bones and pieces of fat and then skin. Thicken with one

fourth cupful of flour, diluted with enough cold water to pour easily. Turn into a deep hot platter and surround with dumplings.

Dumplings—Mix and sift two cupfuls of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Work in two teaspoonfuls of butter, using the tips of the fingers, and add gradually seven-eighths cupful of milk. Drop by spoonfuls in a buttered steamer, put over kettle of boiling water, cover closely, and steam 12 minutes.

Fricassee of Lamb calls for three pounds from the fore quarter, cut in shapely pieces for serving. Wipe meat with a piece of cheesecloth wrung out of cold water, put in kettle, cover with boiling water, and let simmer until meat is tender, when stock should be reduced to one and one-half cupfuls. Remove meat from water, cool, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour, and saute in butter or mutton fat. Arrange on hot platter, and pour around the following sauce: Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add three tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, stock in which meat was cooked, and from which all fat has been removed. Bring to the boiling point, season with salt and strain.

MAKING THE HOME SEWING EASY

Timely advice on methods and patterns

AFTER the holiday season is over start by making first the necessary underclothes and the simple cotton garments, such as shirtwaists, house dresses and children's clothes. Then, as Easter approaches, the tailored suits and the silk or wool dresses can be taken up in turn.

First of all take a complete inventory of the entire family's clothing, and where garments are to be made over or slightly renovated to be worn as second best, or passed on to a younger member of the household, let this work as far as possible be completed before new material is cut into. This will save money and the making of garments which, without such an adequate knowledge of the garments on hand, might seem necessary, says the Ladies Home Journal.

It is best to do the white sewing first and all together. In this way many garments may be cut out at one time, and small pieces left from women's garments may be used in cutting those for children. You will not be required to change the thread in the machine, and probably not the needle.

After the cutting is done, when two persons are working together, one can baste and plan the various stages of the work while the other does the machine work. If one must sew alone much of the basting and finishing may be done at odd moments without bringing out all the sewing equipment.

When there are a number of persons to

sew for, one needs a ready reference as to what there is on hand and what to make first. A sewing scrapbook solves this problem, leaving nothing to one's memory. Into such a book, divided into sections for the different members of the household, put the numbers of the various patterns, or better still, illustrations with the printed descriptions. Scraps of material and trimmings, and any general information about sizes and material requirements may be added, and once you start such a book its labor-saving qualities will be most apparent.

First on the list of necessary equipments are the patterns. A good pattern, thoroughly understood by the user, is more than half the battle in sewing. When buying a pattern be sure to purchase the right size, and in children's patterns it is best to be guided by the measurements corresponding to the child's proportions rather than the size by age.

When staple patterns, such as those of underwear, aprons and shirtwaists, are in constant use it is a good plan to recut the patterns in some heavier paper or in muslin, as these can then be used many times without being seriously damaged. Label each pattern, thus providing a ready index as to which member of the family it belongs and the exact amount of material necessary, and keep the patterns in order.

Thread, needles and pins should be of the best quality, and there should be plenty on hand.

COLLEGE TAKES UP HATMAKING

Kansas girls taught to make clothes

A CLASS of girls in the Kansas Agricultural College will make their own spring bonnets next year—every bit of them. By doing it they are going to save more than one half the cost, besides learning how, which means future saving. A course in millinery, beginning in

January, will teach girls to make and trim their own hats and thereby save millinery bills. Miss Flora Cowell of Chicago has been engaged to teach the course. She is an expert milliner and will bring with her the latest styles and ideas for spring. Not only how to trim a hat, but how to make one entirely, will be taught by Miss Cowell.

"We are putting in this course in hat making," said Miss Antonetta Becker, professor of domestic art, "because we think the girls who are fitting themselves to become housekeepers should know how to do this work. It's one of the biggest chances to save a woman has—saving the price of a hat by making it herself. And she can learn to make hats just as prettily as milliners do, too. Don't think for a minute that these hats the girls will make next term will be unfit for the best dressers. They are going to be as neat and as tastefully trimmed as those we buy."

"Miss Cowell and myself will buy the material in the department and the girls will pay for what they use in a hat. That will be the only expense to them. In this way they can save, easily, more than one half the cost of their spring hats. And after they have once learned they can make this saving several times a year. It isn't so difficult to learn, either."

The girls who will take the millinery course next term are now making winter and spring suits for themselves. They are learning to be their own tailors. On exhibit recently were light spring suits, winter suits and long coats, all the work of students. Here also the saving is more than one half. A suit that ordinarily would cost \$25 can be made for \$10 or \$12—just the cost of the material.

"Many of the girls already are wearing suits which they have made in our department the past fall," Miss Becker said. "Of course the first year's work is easier. It consists, mostly, of making undergarments, and later shirt waists. Then they begin to make dresses and skirts, and now it's suits. Before these girls have completed this course they will know how to make everything they wear."—Kansas City Star.

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Special Articles

That Explain the News

LITERATURE
EDUCATION
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ART

THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor

FIGURE BLOTTERS

Dainty blotters for a girl's desk are made by cutting out and coloring a figure from cardboard. The colonial, hoop-skirted little ladies are the best. Face the back with blotting paper as well as the "easel-back" piece of cardboard fastened to her to stand her up that she may preside over the ink bottle.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

INK ON CARPET

Spots of ink can be easily removed if one goes about it immediately, before it dries, says an exchange. It can be washed out then, but if the spot happens to be on the carpet, a different treatment must be tried. If salt is put on thickly over, the ink will absorb it. As the color shows through put on fresh salt until the spot entirely disappears.

REDINGOTE AGAIN

Recently we have begun to hear and read about the return of the redingote, says the Hartford Courant. It is predicted that this sort of garment is to become exceedingly popular. Owing to the fact that it needs costly materials to make it at all effective, it is not likely to become common—a great thing in its favor to the ultra modish.

TO PREVENT RUST

Before using new tinware for a single time, take the article and rub well inside and out with fresh lard. Then put it into the oven and heat. Take it out when thoroughly heated and put away. You will have no further cause for annoyance regarding rust, no matter how often it is washed.—Washington Herald.

There is real economy in buying oranges and grapefruit by the box—they cost less.

Florida Oranges and Grapefruit Are the Best Produced in the World

Florida oranges and grapefruit are the offspring of a marriage of soil and climate and sea-tempered winds. Buoyancy and goodness abound, flavor pleases, and the juice flows freely wherever a ripened sphere of Florida Citrus Fruit is broken. Other states, where orange and grapefruit culture is a matter of artificial propagation, may produce fairly good fruits. But nowhere else than in Florida is there such perfect blending of their real delights. It takes a year to make an orange or a grapefruit, and it must have twelve full months of orange weather—the kind that prevails in the fruit-belt of Florida. That's why other oranges and grapefruit always lack something—they do not have the rich juiciness, the spicy flavor, the satisfaction-giving tonic. Other citrus fruits lack the light and life and love that is built into Florida oranges and grapefruits.

The Best Florida Oranges and Grapefruit Are Shipped by the Florida Citrus Exchange

The Florida Citrus Exchange is a cooperative organization, chartered under the laws of the state, and formed for the protection of the consumer. The Exchange sees to it that no immature, inferior fruit is shipped, and every package bearing its brand—in big red letters on the side of the box—is thoroughly inspected before it is packed.

The fruit grown in Florida does not have to cross a continent to get to you. It is fresher, of course, than fruit shipped from remote sections. It can remain upon the trees longer—until it is fully matured—and never has to be picked green in order to reach the market before it begins to decay. The Florida Citrus Exchange insists upon the fruit shipped by it reaching the consumer in the shortest possible time. It looks after this fruit from the time the blossoms come until the ripe oranges and grapefruit reach the home of the consumer—nowhere in the process of handling are they touched by unprotected hands.

Every box contains booklet telling how to serve citrus fruits, and merchandise coupon. Booklet without the coupon, to any address, for four cents in stamps—Address FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE, Tampa, Florida. Insist that your dealer supply you oranges and grapefruit in boxes bearing the red mark of the Florida Citrus Exchange—your protection against unripe, immature and inferior fruit. This is the mark to demand.

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

Movement to End Campaigning at Polls

(Continued from page one)

mayor of that city, a bill "to prohibit the transportation of voters to and from the polls and the hiring of watchers and agents at elections."

Section 4 of the proposed bill provides for a referendum on the bill, allowing cities and towns to vote on the acceptance of the act at the next general election.

Mayor Miller tried at the last municipal election, when he was a candidate for reelection, to have the political parties adopt the plan, but it failed and the mayor-elect then gave notice that in the event of his election he would try to stop the practice of bringing the voters to the polls in carriages and automobiles.

The bill recognizes the right of political parties and organizations to have two persons at the polls to act as agents or challengers, but would have them wear badges, to be provided by towns and cities, designating their authority, these badges to be paid for as a part of the election expenses.

The bill further provides that ward chairmen or chairmen of town committees shall file a petition with the town or city clerk seven days before election describing those who are entitled to vote, but need transportation, and that the voters so described may be transported to the polling places at the expense of the political party filing the petition.

TUFTS MUSICIANS ARE LEAVING FOR CONCERT TOUR

Thirty members of the Glee and Mandolin clubs of Tufts College are leaving the North station today for a concert tour that will open this evening at Pepperell, Mass. Manager Henry B. Stryker of Cambridge has arranged for nine other concerts.

The itinerary for the remaining days is: Wednesday, Nashua, N. H.; Thursday, Portsmouth, N. H.; Friday, Concord, N. H.; Saturday and Sunday, Franklin, N. H.; Monday, Bristol, N. H.; Tuesday, Waterbury, Vt.; Wednesday, Barre, Vt.

Prof. Leo R. Lewis, musical director, will conduct the efforts of the boys. Ferdinand Brigham of South Framingham is the Glee Club leader, and Nathan C. Harris, Jr., of Auburn, Me., leads the string players. Clinton L. Scott of Newport, Vt., is the reader. The soloists are Roland H. Page of Boston, Richard R. Lamont of West Somerville and Robert E. Wood of Orange, Mass.

J. W. WHIPPLE PASSES AWAY
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Harlan W. Whipple, former president of the American Automobile Association, passed away here yesterday afternoon at the home of Col. Smith M. Decker, 274 Haverhill street, where he had made his home for the past few months.

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MR. LA FOLLETTE TO BEGIN TOUR WITH SPEECHES IN OHIO

WASHINGTON—With a tour of Ohio and the middle West scheduled Senator La Follette leaves here tonight to open his campaign for the Republican nomination for President at Youngstown, Ohio, tomorrow. He will make a dozen speeches in President Taft's home state. Afterwards he will go to Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, returning here on Jan. 8.

Accompanying Senator La Follette will be Medill McCormick and Walter L. Houser of the Progressive Republican League. Tomorrow night one of the most important speeches of the trip will be made at Cleveland. Norwalk and Toledo will be visited on Thursday and speeches will be made on Friday at North Baltimore and Dayton. All day Saturday will be spent in Cincinnati.

Mr. La Follette will speak in a church at the invitation of the Rev. Herbert Bigelow of Cincinnati, a long time ally of Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland, on Sunday. Next Monday two or three Michigan cities will be visited. This part of the itinerary is not finally settled but he will make several speeches on New Year's day. Jan. 3 will be spent in Chicago. Opening at Peoria on Jan. 4, he will ride on the Interurban line of Representative McKinley in a private car to East St. Louis, making tail-end speeches at every city of size en route.

Springfield is scheduled for an evening speech on Jan. 5, and the next day Danville, the home of former Speaker Cannon, will be visited. At noon on that day Mr. La Follette will address the Indiana Shippers Association at Indianapolis and go to Richmond, Ind., in the evening, closing the tour.

Later in the season a western trip is planned by Mr. La Follette's managers to include Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Minnesota.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Progressive Republicans of Indiana are making an effort to have Albert J. Beveridge, former senator, introduce Senator La Follette when he speaks here on Jan. 6. Randolph C. Leeds, one of the Indiana progressive Republican leaders, will introduce Mr. La Follette at Richmond at the night meeting of that day.

BOOK ON SOUTH'S RECENT PROGRESS GIVEN PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Senator Fletcher of Florida, president of the Southern Commercial Congress, when presenting to President Taft yesterday a copy of the volume issued by the congress entitled, "The South's Physical Recovery," said: "We regard this volume as being more than a mere grouping of printed pages. It is an event; for it voices an insistent call upon both North and South to rally in terms of commerce and of peace, as contrasted with the conditions which compelled both North and South to rally, 50 years ago, in terms of strife. The idea of the volume is to set forth this important national contrast. If our nation is to learn that which is valuable in these semi-centennial years from 1911 to 1915, it must learn the contrast rather than revive the memories and the stories of the strife that was."

The volume was bound in full morocco and bore President Taft's name in gold lettering. It contained all the speeches delivered before the congress in Atlanta last March, including those by President Taft, former President Roosevelt, Gov. Woodrow Wilson, George Westinghouse, George W. Perkins and 90 others.

At the time of the gift the same committee invited President Taft to the Nashville convention of the congress, April of next year. The invitation was accepted tentatively.

RECEPTION FOR RETIRED OFFICIAL

In vitations were issued today for the complimentary reception and dinner to A. W. Martin, former superintendent of the Boston Division of the New Haven railroad and the Boston Terminal Company, to be given Friday night, in the dining room at the South station at 7:30 p. m. The dinner is in recognition of Mr. Martin's 44 years of service to the New Haven road. He retired Dec. 1. Special train service is to be provided for officials of the road in New Haven and other sections. It is hoped that Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the road, will be one of the speakers. The committee in charge of the dinner consists of J. Q. Harrington, W. H. Wright, superintendent of the Boston Terminal Company and F. S. Hobbs, superintendent of the Boston division.

COLLECTING DYNAMITE EVIDENCE
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Federal attaches commenced today the arrangement of evidence which will be presented to the United States grand jury investigating the McNamara dynamiting conspiracy when it reconvenes here on Jan. 3.

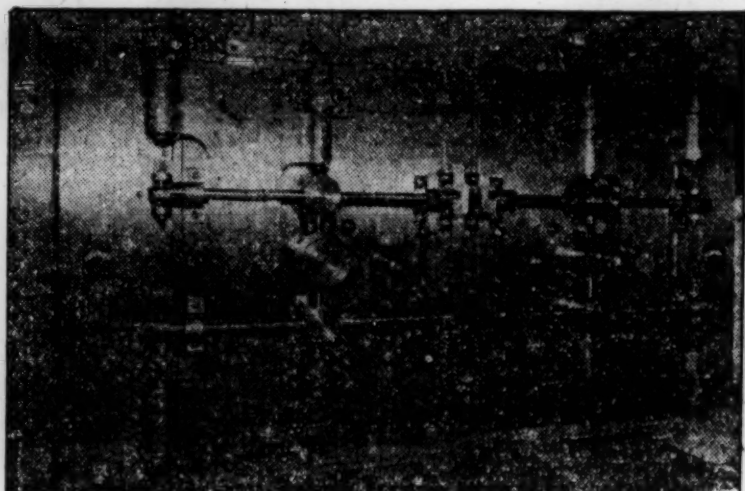
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Police of Monaca, a steel and iron mill town near here, today are investigating the case of George Bridges, who was arrested while carrying a bag filled with 72 sticks of dynamite.

TRUST COMPANY'S BANKING ROOMS



View of main counting offices of institution which is occupying new quarters

PONDEROUS STEEL DOORS ON VAULT



Mechanism by which portals are secured at the State Street Trust Company

STATE STREET TRUST RECEIVING PATRONS IN ITS NEW OFFICES TO INDORSEMENT OF FRANK A. GOODWIN

In new quarters where the most modern and efficient appliances and protection have been installed and the old-fashioned atmosphere of the former banking rooms retained, the State Street Trust Company is today busily showing its patrons through the newly opened offices at 38 State street, diagonally across the thoroughfare from the Union building, where the company has done business for so many years.

Until 4 o'clock this afternoon the offices will be open for inspection and various interesting features shown, from what is said to be the strongest and heaviest vault door ever built, weighing with its jamb over 90 tons, to the nearly prints that have hung upon banking house walls for over 100 years.

The general plan of construction has been colonial throughout, the architects, Allen & Collins, endeavoring to secure dignity and simplicity rather than mere beauty. The office grille work is of dull finish and severe design, yet full of the beauty of the colonial style. The fixtures for lighting, made by Gorham, are copies of old style whale oil lamps which were once so common in this vicinity.

In the basement is the steel safe deposit vault. The outer steel is Bessemer armor-plate, 2½ inches thick, then follow 12 layers of steel, each composed of a layer of soft and one of drill-proof steel each 1½ inches thick. The safe was built by the Disbold Safe & Lock Company. The vault is electrically protected throughout by the system of the Bankers Electric Protective Company.

The safe-deposit vault has accommodation for 4000 boxes, ranging from the smallest to the largest size, with the usual private writing room for women as well as men, with rooms for board meetings and also an ample number of private booths.

HIGHLAND DRESS TO GIVE CONCERT

Members and friends of the Highland Dress Association of Massachusetts will hold their tenth annual concert and ball in Odd Fellows hall on Jan. 1. The Highland Dress pipe and drum band of 20 pieces will play Scottish selections. There will be vocal solos by Anna Paton Watson, Miss Mary Ogilvie, Joseph Alexander and Will Brown. Scottish dances will be given by Misses Frances McLaughlin, Eleanor Foubestr and Nellie and Jeannie Irvine. Miss Gertrude Rae will preside at the piano.

WOMAN MAY BE SECRETARY
LANSING, Mich.—For the first time in Michigan, unless Governor Osborn changes his mind, a woman will act as private secretary to the chief executive. Miss Mary F. Hadrich of Marquette, now in the Governor's office as his executive clerk, is, it is understood, soon to be appointed his secretary.

NEW MUSICAL CLUBS FORMED BY GIRLS AT WELLESLEY COLLEGE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—A glee club, a mandolin club and an orchestra have been formed at Wellesley College in addition to the choir of more than 30 students. Miss Helen K. Goss of Melrose, a senior, has been elected chorister; Miss Ruth Hynes of Evanston, Ill., assistant chorister, and Miss Katherine Mortenson and Miss Bessie S. Scudder, librarians. Prof. Hamilton C. Macdonough, head of the music department, serves as choir master.

The reorganized choir will now include the following:

First sopranos—Miss Edith D. Allyn '12, Nell B. Carpenter '12, Mary K. Giles '14, Elizabeth W. Griffin '12, Ruth Hynes '13, E. Irene Kriebel '13, Marguerite Lautenbach '13, Florence S. Sieber '13, D. Ethel Trowbridge '12 and Alice E. Wormwood '13.

Second sopranos—Misses Mary E. Colt '13, Louise J. Eppich '13, Gladys Gorman '14, Dorothy Hart '12, Margaret N. Jackson '14, Alice Paine '12, Ruth M. Pepperday '13, Stella Ream '13, Dorothy Summy '12 and Evelyn K. Wells '13.

Contraltos—Misses Rachel F. Burbank '13, Mary E. Clark '13, Louise Crawford '13, Helen L. Cross '12, Gladys Dowling '13, Helen K. Goss '12, Eleanor S. Hall '12, Josephine W. Pitman '12, Ruth S. Godman '12, Gertrude S. Streeter '12 and Bernice Van Slyke '13.

For the remainder of the academic members, Misses Gladys Earle '11, Grace A. Kilbourne '10, Lilla Weed '02 and Betty S. Wheeler '02, all of whom are either instructors or are enrolled in special or advanced courses.

Albert T. Foster of Providence is director of the orchestra and its members now are Misses Bernice Dunning '12, Claire Rosenberg '12, Evelyn Gough '13, Tilla McCarter '13, Carol S. Prentice '13, Evelyn Furber '14, Alice Mulligan '14, Anne Taylor '14, Sophia Tillinghast '14, Margaret Elliott '14, Lucile Flagg '14, Mary Ross '14, Anne Taylor '14, Marie Fackl '13, Adelaide Masters '13, Ruth Peck '13, Margaret Pratt '15, violins: Gladys Munroe '15 and Emily Merriam '14, cellos, and Marguerite Millnor '12, pianist.

Miss Ruth S. Rodman '12 of Wellesley will serve the Glee Club as president. Its leader will be Miss Ruth Hynes '13 of Evanston, Ill., while Miss Bernice K. Van Slyke '13 of Lawton, Mich., will serve as accompanist.

The Glee Club members will include Misses Dorothy Bullard '12, Helen Easton '12, Ruth Hynes '13, Natalie Williams '12, Alice Wormwood '13, first sopranos: Constance Block '13, Louise Eppich '13, second sopranos: Alicia Brown '12, Lucy Roberts '12, Ruth S. Rodman '12, first altos: Margaret Buckley '12, Helen K. Goss '12, Josephine Putnam '12 and Carol Prentice '13, second altos.

Officers of the Mandolin Club will be: President, Miss Lilli Zimmerman '12 of Milwaukee, Wis., leader: Miss Eleanor S. Hall '12 of Revere and assistant leader, Miss Marjorie M. Squire '13 of Denver.

Theory class now numbers 230 as compared with 15 in 1900. Eight courses are offered and each of these counts toward the "points" necessary for the Bachelor of Arts degree. In the number of girls taking practical music there is this year an increase of 33 per cent.

PRESS AND PUBLIC BARRED FROM SOME TRIALS BY NEW BILL

(Continued from page one)

made public, such proceedings shall be heard with closed doors, and only persons connected with the case shall be admitted to the court room; nor shall there be any publication of the proceedings in such cases except by sanction of the presiding justice."

In his petition for the proposed legislation Mr. Glog represents: "That in cases involving the decency and morals of the community there is grave impairment of the dignity and order of the court on account of the overcrowding and unseemly conduct of spectators in standing upon benches and other furniture of the court room for the purpose of gazing upon the defendant."

"That the details of such cases are published—throughout the commonwealth;

"That in an especial degree and as never before in the history of the commonwealth immediate necessity exists for hearing such cases in private to the exclusion of the public and the press;

"Wherefore your petitioner prays that the accompanying or similar bill be forthwith enacted."

R. W. Glog was formerly an associate justice of the South Boston district court. More recently, with Arthur D. Hill, former district attorney, he represented the defendant in the Nebraska battleship case.

BROOKLINE UNPAID TAXES ARE \$22,114.08

George H. Worthley, town treasurer of Brookline, has announced that the 138 parcels of land in Brookline on which taxes have not been paid, will be sold at auction on Jan. 13 unless these arrears are settled.

Brookline's unpaid taxes on real estate amounts to \$22,114.08. This represents property totaling \$200,000. The largest tax which remains unpaid is \$1700 upon the estate of the late Florence D. Talbot. The smallest is \$2.44.

George H. Worthley, town treasurer of Brookline, has announced that the 138 parcels of land in Brookline on which taxes have not been paid, will be sold at auction on Jan. 13 unless these arrears are settled.

U. S. DIPLOMATS IN MEXICO CITY

MEXICO CITY.—Frederick Morris Dearing, the first secretary of the United States embassy here, will go to Washington in a fortnight to be assistant chief of the Latin-American bureau of the state department. He was charged d'affaires of the embassy in Ambassador Wilson's absence last summer.

Montgomery Schuyler, who is first secretary of the embassy at Tokyo, will replace Mr. Dearing, leaves for here on Wednesday.

CLOTHING FIRM REORGANIZATION

C. M. Stuart, formerly of Chicago, will assume the presidency of William H. Richardson & Co., 388 Washington street, clothiers and furnisiers, with the reorganization of that firm Jan. 1. William H. Richardson will retain his active interest and serve as treasurer. Mr. Stuart won success in Chicago in the clothing business and will inaugurate a new policy in the Boston firm's affairs.

Orders Can Now
Be Placed for the
Monitor of Jan. 1

IT WILL CONTAIN THE INDEX

to all of 1911's important events as published in the Monitor.

The Topics of the Christian Science Articles

found on the Home Forum page each day will be included together with the date on which each appeared.

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READY FOR B. & M. RATE INQUIRY

CONCORD, N. H.—This city will be the scene of a special investigation by the state of the railroad rates maintained in New Hampshire by the Boston & Maine railroad beginning tomorrow. The validity of the rates maintained by the road has been questioned, and for months the railroad and the counsel for the public service commission have been preparing for a contest.

The evidence is mostly in the form of schedules, of which there are tons. The opening arguments are expected to occupy Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. The hearings will be public and Governor Bangs is expected to attend the opening Wednesday.

CHELSEA CLERK TO QUIT OFFICE

Charles H. Reed, city clerk of Chelsea, will resign March 1. He is to go into business.

WHITE HOUSE BAN ON PICTURES
WASHINGTON—Official action has been taken by the White House to stop a Washington photographer from making composite photographs of the President and any one who is willing to pay for the privilege of a postcard picture showing him being received by Mr. Taft. The pictures are being used for advertising purposes.

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
HENRY RUSSELL, Mgr. Dir.
TONIGHT AT 8
I PAGLIACCI
Mella, Zenatello, Polèse,
followed by COPPELLIA,
followed by COPPELLIA.
Wed. at 8, CARMEN. Gay, Zenatello, Mardones.
Fri. at 8, AIDA. Mella, Gay, Zenatello, Polèse, Mardones.
Sat. at 2, CAVALIERE RUSTICANA and COPPELLIA.
Sat. at 8, LUCIA, popular prices.
Sunday, OPERATIC CONCERT.
Down Town Ticket Office, Steiner's, 162 Boylston street.

SCHOOLS
Short Story Writing
A course of forty lessons in the home, form, structure, and writing of the short story, taught by Mr. Henry Lawrence, Editor, Springfield Magazine.
Over one hundred Home Study Courses under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell and leading colleges. \$100.00 course fee. Write to-day.
The Home Correspondence School, Dept. 371, Springfield, Mass.
KEEWATIN ACADEMY opens winter term at OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS. Boys leave Chicago Jan. 30. Outdoor life the year round, combined with individual instruction, brings results. Address HEADMASTER, Ocean Springs, Miss.

HOW STRINGED INSTRUMENTS GREW

Story of Evolution of Modern Musical Devices Is Told in the Fifth of a Series of Educational Lectures

It is accepted generally as a fact that many cities of size and commercial importance in the United States are avoided by soloists and orchestras of high musical repute because such communities seem wholly lacking in musical appreciation. Once Syracuse, in New York state, is said to have been included in this class of cities; but it was aroused to artistic consciousness, so to speak, by systematic education of its citizens of all classes through the means of lectures and concerts. As a means of showing how Syracuse was aroused, the Monitor has secured the text of the principal course of lectures given in that city, and is printing them bi-weekly, on recurring Tuesdays. The text of the fifth lecture is given herewith.

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BY MELVILLE A. CLARK
ALL musical instruments whose tones are produced by strings, whether plucked, rubbed or struck, are known as stringed instruments. The materials chiefly used in the manufacture of strings are gut, steel, silver or silk. The name we are all accustomed to hear is "cat-gut," but strings are mostly made from the intestines of sheep and goats. The best are made from lambs. September is the month for string making. The superior quality of Italian strings is due to climate; an important part of the manufacture being carried on in the open air. Gut was the string used by the ancients whose relics are the means of research today. Cast steel, drawn out, is used for piano strings. Copper and brass wire also are employed.

Preceding any historical reference to stringed instruments are found the myths and legends regarding their origin. The mythology of the Greeks gives credit to woman for the discovery of the first stringed instrument. It is said that Apollo and his sister Artemis were enjoying the hunt, when Artemis' bow-string caught upon the branches of a tree, and the consequent musical tone was most pleasing to her. Mythology does not say that woman's curiosity prompted her to further investigation, but it does state that the hunting bow of Artemis was the forerunner of the first stringed instrument.

Harp the Oldest

The harp is believed to be the oldest of stringed instruments. Hermes, the high priest of Osiris, was strolling along the banks of the river Nile when his foot came in contact with a tortoise shell lying in his path. The sinew of the former inhabitant, dried by the sun, was tightly stretched across it, and when struck produced a musical sound. This may be legend, but it is so generally accepted as fact that historians in recording the life of Hermes, who lived about 3000 B. C., give him the credit for the invention of the harp. The ancestor of the modern violin is thought to be the ravenstrom, which probably was the invention of Ravenna, King of Ceylon, about 5000 B. C. This is the oldest stringed instrument mentioned in any work of authority and is still in use in Buddhist countries.

The first authorized reference to stringed instruments is biblical, and is found in Genesis. Jubal, seventh in the descent from Adam, was father of all such as handle the harp. The harp is frequently referred to in other parts of the Bible, and numerous instances of David, the shepherd boy of Israel, and later David, the king, as a harpist are given. It was used in all forms of praise and religious ceremonies and was very dear to the Hebrew heart. Among the treasures which the Queen of Sheba presented to Solomon were precious trees which the king had made into harps for the temple. The exact shape of these biblical instruments is unknown, as no relic or picture remains, but they are believed to have resembled those used by the Egyptians, Assyrians and Chaldeans. The Scriptures record that they were of good wood, furnished with strings. David made the harp of fir wood. Solomon used the costly algaum and Josephus mentions that were played with a plectrum. David certainly played with his hand, but it is evident that the harp of the Hebrews was played both ways, according to size. The harp was certainly popular. At the dedication of the walls of Jerusalem there was playing of harps, and in Solomon's temple 40,000 harps were used and 288 trained singers sang with harp accompaniment beside the altar.

Psaltery and Lute

The psaltery or maybel is the next biblical instrument that requires notice. Like the harp it was used in religious ceremonies, and also was employed at feasts,

and a constant increase of splendor in its design and composition was exhibited. It can be best described as a triangular-shaped instrument, resembling somewhat a Greek letter in construction. It is still manufactured, and has its descendant in some of the modern instruments.

The lute also was used by the Hebrews in religious services, and its home was in ancient Egypt, where it appears with the harp in sculptures. It was frequently a thing of beauty, and great skill was displayed in its decoration. It has survived during the centuries, and appears at the present day in its descendant, the mandolin.

The lute was exceptionally hard to tune, and in 1720 Mattheson calculated despondently that if a lute player reached the age of 80 years he spent 60 tuning his instrument. Mary Queen of Scots played the lute but required some one from London to tune it.

The lute originally had eight gut strings arranged in pairs, each pair tuned in unison. When increase of power was desired the only available method was to increase the size and tension of the string. It disputes with the organ the honor of first having compositions written for it, among which were numbers by Bach.

The lute was popular for several centuries as a household instrument, but a change in its capacities was necessary as music progressed and composers became more ambitious, leading to an increase in its range. When the opera was invented it was found that the voices could not be supported properly by the lute's meager music. Longer bass strings were added, and the neck was elongated, while a second peg box was added further up the neck, making possible louder tones. The lute in its new form appeared in sizes suitable for the accompaniment of the different voices, and as these were introduced into new lands they received new names.

The psaltery is a long-lived instrument. A modern form is the German zither, which is provided with frets and is as highly developed as is possible for this type. More strings and other additions have only served to produce an instrument too large for ease in playing. The stringed instruments are considered the foundation of the orchestra. Not only is their importance obvious in that capacity, but they find much favor for use in the home, as they are exceptionally adapted to accompany the voice.

The process of development of musical instruments can only be conjectured; but judging from the degree of perfection that has been obtained it was long and devious. Gradually primitive man learned that strings of different lengths gave different tones; that one string whose vibrating length could be shortened at intervals gave a rising series of tones, obviating the necessity of many strings. People gradually learned facts concerning the properties of sounding boards which led to the evolution of the harp and the piano.

Banjo, Mandolin, Guitar

The banjo is said to be an American invention, although its parent is undoubtedly the African banja. It is said to have been invented by a negro plantation hand from a cheese box, although this is not an established fact. Prominent makers at first considered it unworthy to be classed as a musical instrument. It has since been greatly improved both as to quantity and quality.

The mandolin is of the lute family, and was commonly adopted in the United States in 1880, Spanish students bringing it into notice. It has steadily increased in popularity until every American college has its mandolin club. Its tone is sympathetic and it is comparatively easy to learn. It has a compass of three octaves, wire strings and is beautifully formed. The fingering is similar to that of the violin. Beethoven wrote a sonatina for it and it is used as an accompaniment in the operas "Don Giovanni" and "The Barber of Seville."

The guitar also is a descendant of the lute. It has six strings, three gut and three silk, overspun with silver. It is a Spanish instrument, which quite displaced the English cither. It is specially adapted to voice accompaniment, and its dreamy tone is not unlike that of the harp, which recommends it to the people of sunny Italy and Spain.

The instrument of plucked strings best known at the present day is the harp. The modern instrument of 48 strings can be played in all keys, is capable of great power and brilliancy, and everything technical can be done on it except a rapid chromatic scale. The tone being absolutely pure and liquid, it has a carrying quality greater than any other stringed instrument, and in an orchestra or band will cut through the tone timbre in a surprising manner. Because of its distinctive quality the bass tones of the harp can be sustained longer than those of the piano, and many charming effects are exclusive to the harp. A good modern harp will last for 150 or 200 years.

Bowed Instruments

The violin family comprises those instruments whose strings are rubbed to produce tone, and the bow is important in tone production. It is said that the bow which we are accustomed to see is an invention of the Hindoos, but the first bow of which we have any knowledge was the piece of bark with which primitive people rubbed their strings. The notched stick followed this, and as this also proved inadequate hair was inserted between the ends of the sticks. At the end of the eighteenth century

Francis Tourte brought the art of bow making to perfection, and created a model on which no improvement has been made. The stick of the modern violin bow is made of lancewood, snake-wood or Pernambuco cut straight, following the grain of the wood, and afterward slightly bent by exposure to heat. Many trials have been made, but no other wood is satisfactory. The nut is of ivory, ebony or tortois' shell. For violin, viola and cello bows white horse hair is used; black for double bass. The hair can be made tighter or looser by turning a screw. Horse hair is especially adapted to the purpose of the bow by its numerous little projections, which, with the aid of the rosin, act upon the strings like the teeth of a saw. After much playing they wear away, and the hair must be renewed. In the violin bow there are about 155 hairs, and the weight of the bow is about two ounces. The part that rosin plays in the use of the bow is unique and important, as the bow will not produce a tone unless it is rubbed with it.

Violin Family

No instrument made by the hands of man holds such a powerful sway over the emotions of everything capable of hearing as the violin tribe. Most of us are acquainted with the picture of a virtuoso under which are, the following lines:

"There's balm for hearts o'erburdened
In the magic of the bow,
Thou' one shall dream of days to come,
And one of long ago."

The members of the violin family are the violin, viol, cello and double bass, and the predecessor of all was the ancient instrument called the viola. The viola is the soprano or prima donna, the violin is the tenor, the cello is the baritone and the double bass is the lowest voice. The cello of all instruments is said to most closely represent the human voice. The quartet, or concerted action of the four, has been described as the refined, intellectual conversation of a small and intimate circle.

With other instruments the succeeding years have brought degrees of development, but the violin has remained practically unchanged since the sixteenth century. There is reason for this. Violins at that time attained a degree of perfection which has been impossible to improve. This of course includes correct acoustics, measurement, proportion, beauty and superiority of varnish. For this reason the old violins made in the time this perfection was attained are the most eagerly sought by the connoisseurs of today, who pay fabulous prices for them. Good violins are now made upon these same models and ideas. The town of Cremona in Italy appears to have been the center in which the violin industry flourished and Andrea Amati, born in 1520, stands as the first of the Cremona school. His sons were great among the manufacturers and each generation had a beneficial secret to add to the accumulating treasures of the craft. To Nicholas Amati must be given the glory for having been the teacher of Stradivarius, and it is said that his instruments were but little inferior to those of his famous pupil. It is remarkable that with all the world's knowledge of acoustics since Stradivarius set the standard, we still wait for someone to tell us how to ascertain to what tone a "Strad" is tuned.

After Stradivarius came Stanier, Ruggieri, Guarnerius and Guadagnini, who lived in Cremona near Strad, and whose violins are of great value. Pagani, the greatest of the world's violinists, owned a violin of Guarnerius' make and he prized it so highly that he bequeathed it to his native city, Genoa, that it might not fall into alien hands. The violin upon which Professor Becker will play is a genuine Guadagnini, which represents a small fortune.

Fritz Kreisler came into possession of a fine old violin unawares. One morning he called on a friend in Vienna who gave him a battered old violin, as it was in his way. Mr. Kreisler took it home, all unconscious of the great treasure in his grasp, and upon close examination found it to be a genuine Gaglianino of wonderful tone quality. It was shabby and battered but in no wise injured and was the best loved of all his violins until three years ago, and traveled in concert tours in Europe and America. Later he bought a "Strad" for \$500, but it seemed cold and lifeless, and in a short time he returned to his Gaglianino and declared that he would remain faithful to it for the rest of his career. In this way he is the happy owner of what is considered the third most beautiful violin in the world in the point of shape and varnish, while the tone is not to be beaten.

Not one person in a hundred has the slightest idea of how many parts there are in a violin. There are 69 pieces. Three kinds of wood are used, maple, pine and ebony. The violin is the most wonderful instrument of the orchestra. Its versatility and its powers of expression are greatest, and the performer has unlimited control over it. There are but four fixed notes on the violin, the open strings, but tones and semi-tones can be produced indefinitely. This quality makes the violin rank next to the human voice in flexibility, and it outranks the voice in range. It can produce two notes at once, and by a quick sweep of the bow over the strings a chord of several notes is possible, the tones sounding almost simultaneously. The violin and its music hardly need description. It is an instrument that charms all people.

Violin Construction

The heart of the violin is the sound

post. It is a carefully carved round stick inside, extending from the back of the top. But if it is too short, too long, too thick or too slender, it will be a worrying heart. It is carved from even grain pine, and its whole duty is to transmit the vibrations from the top to the back. As it is not glued into place it is difficult of adjustment, and long hours are employed in the task. It should be placed as nearly correctly as possible, for each change means readjustment in the delicate equilibrium of the violin.

The bass or sound bar is the violin's nerve system. It is a strip of soft, even-grained pine about 10 1/4 inches long, running lengthwise under the G string. It strengthens the top and counteracts the difference in pitch caused by the severing of the fibers of the wood by the FF holes. The angle at which it lies is small, the bar deviating no more than one tenth of an inch in its entire length and must be carved and placed to suit the instrument. Unless it is perfect it breeds the "wolf," that growl which makes many instruments worthless. The Cremona makers cut and fitted their bars to accommodate the lower pitch prevailing in their day, but the higher pitch of the present requires new ones, so that even the best of the old violins have modern bass bars. It supports a tension on the strings of 68 pounds, and a vertical on the bridge of 26 pounds.

Leopold Mozart well says that "to choose a fiddle for its outward appearance and varnish is like choosing a song bird for its fine feathers."

Something of the demand for the members of the violin family are gleaned from the fact that in Markneukirchen, Ger., in one factory, 8000 violins are manufactured annually, 800 cellos and 200 double basses.

The bridge is the tongue of the violin. The modern maker finds it impossible to change the bridge in the least degree from the precedent of Stradivarius without ruining the tone. Unless the feet are exactly arched to fit the arch in the top, the tone will be hollow and dull. The arched top brings each string to a different level, so that the bow will not be in danger of rubbing more than one at a time. The height is regulated by that of the fingerboard, and is such that the strings must be on a correct slant. In a perfectly adjusted instrument four bridges of different sizes are required, owing to the climatic changes.

Dulcimer and Pianoforte

The dulcimer is the ancestor of the piano. It is very ancient, greatly varying in construction and form, and the strings are struck by mallets or hammers in the hands. It has a range of from two to three octaves, and is still used in nearly all Hungarian bands or orchestras. The virginal, spinet, harpsichord and clavichord were improvements on the dulcimer and the immediate predecessors of the pianoforte. The piano takes its name from the words piano and forte, meaning soft and loud. It was invented in 1710. Since this invention the years have brought numerous improvements. The piano industry is now distributed all over the civilized world and the best makes are of American manufacture.

The pianoforte stands as the instrument which is played upon most generally and of whose mechanism the player understands the least. The construction is complicated and each successive feature must be exactly mapped out by a draftsman before it reaches the workman. The tonal qualities of the last important parts must be considered while the designing is in progress. The wood must be selected, the iron plates must be cast and the bolts placed to the best advantage for tone production. Therefore it is not what we see that makes a piano desirable, but what we hear and feel.

A piano contains 17,000 parts, and the finish of the case alone requires from six to 10 months to effect. With the standard makers the wood, which is such an important factor, is selected with as much care as was used by the master violin makers of Cremona.

Those who are entrusted with this work in the high grade pianos are capable of discriminating between the tones emitted by blocks of wood when struck. The pianoforte strings have such a meager vibrating surface that the sound produced by them alone could not reach the ear of the listener with any reasonable force. Therefore the strings are carried across a bridge to the sounding board, which with its greater expanse of surface repeats and increases them and instantaneously transmits them to the air.

Doubtless the question has presented itself to many, "Why does the violin improve with age, and the piano deteriorate?" Because the perfection of arch in the violin causes it to retain its tone-producing quality. So likewise the piano would not deteriorate, did the sound board retain its arch.

Much of the tonal excellence of the pianoforte depends upon the grain and arch of the sounding board, and pine bars varying from nine to 16 in number are glued and doweled together to the back, and serve in retaining the necessary curve, which if lost, even to the slightest degree, impairs the tone and renders it "tinny."

The best sounding boards of the present time are secured from the pine trees of California, whose age is from 500 to 1000 years. This is coincident with the glacial pine used by the master violin makers secured in the Alps.

The number of vibrations per second required for the tones of the scale varies from 26 in the lowest bass string to 4136 in the highest treble. As the vibrating length of the string producing the highest tone, is two and 1/45 part inches in length, theoretically the deepest bass would require a length of 32 feet. However, this impossibility is overcome by making the wire heavier, having the steel wound with copper or soft iron wire, the increase in weight offsetting the discrepancy in length. Each note, except in the lower bass is furnished with three strings tuned in unison. Following these, as the wire grows heavier and needs more room for vibrating, there are from 10 to 18 strings in pairs, and in the last octave each note has but one very heavy string. Together they afford a tension varying from 25 tons in the upright instruments to 40 tons in the best grands.

The extreme length of the former grand pianos was due to the necessary length of the bass strings. These are now made much shorter by a process of crossing which makes possible a shorter case.

The pianoforte is second to the orchestra in the possibilities it presents to the composer and to the performer. In many instances it takes the place of all the selections written for the orchestra are arranged for the piano.

Since the latter part of the eighteenth century composers have recognized it worthy of some of their best efforts. Years of application is necessary to acquire the art of playing, and there are hosts of inferior performers, as there are hosts of inferior instruments. The routine of practice soon falls on the ordinary student, and he loses interest, because what will take several years is not accomplished in several months. Others who may strongly desire to learn cannot devote sufficient time, and the invention of practical pianoforte players in 1895 was heralded as the beginning of a new era in music. It has made it possible for the music lover that has been denied the privilege of learning the art to interpret the best compositions with perfect accuracy. With a good musical ear and a thorough acquaintance with the methods the performer on the player can acquire excellent expression.

A detailed description of the player would take too long at this time, but they have placed the art of music within the reach of all. Not only have the players assumed prominence from their use in music rooms, but conservatories and music teachers are employing them, and exploiting difficult passages which the student can learn much more easily after hearing them accurately played.

Until 1771 no special attention had been paid to the pianoforte by composers. During this year, however, a duet was composed for two harpsichords or fortepianos, as the pianoforte was first called. Three sonatas by Clementi were published in London in 1773, and are considered as the first strictly pianoforte music.

The first mention of the pianoforte as an accompanying instrument was made in 1767 on a play bill of the Baggart opera. Between the first and second acts a Miss Brickler was announced to sing a popular song, accompanied upon the new instrument.

John Christian Bach, in London in 1768, was heard in a pianoforte solo, the first of its kind.

In 1783 pedals were first adapted to the pianoforte by Broadwood. The loud pedal acted upon the dampers, removing them from the strings, the soft pedal caused the action to move closer to the strings, while in the grand the entire keyboard is moved to the right so that the hammer strikes only two strings of the unison instead of the usual three. A third or muffer pedal on modern upright pianos makes the piano so soft it can hardly be heard.

Upright Piano American

In 1800 the upright piano was invented by John Hawkins of Bordentown, N. J. This was an original idea, as the upright instruments heretofore had been merely squares or grands turned on end, with the keyboard attached at the lower end. Mr. Hawkins' instrument was an entirely new one, with strings extending below the keyboard. The growing tendency to economize space caused the upright case to be readily accepted, and today more uprights than grands are manufactured.

The early upright pianos were huge constructions, often over six feet high, and the early illustrations of Punch contain many drawings of them with their wonderful fluted and tasseled silk fronts, usually of a peculiar vivid tint, still technically known as "piano green."

The piano in the American home is no longer a thing of luxury designed especially for the rich or the musical taste. It has advanced the art of music itself, and consequently developed musical taste and knowledge throughout the world. Formerly nearly all amusements were away from home and in public. Now, especially with the educated, recreation to which music on the piano contributes more than anything else, is sought at home and within the family circle. Private concerts increase every year. Practically every passenger vessel of any size, the transatlantic and coast liners, are obliged to have them, and by the use of the player piano many who never visit the opera or concert halls become thoroughly acquainted with the choicest orchestral and musical compositions. This influence applies to all classes, and by reason of this the player piano is the most popular as well as the most useful instrument we have.

THOUSANDS WATCH ATWOOD IN THE AIR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—As thousands of the people of Providence looked on, Harry N. Atwood, the aviator, went through a series of evolutions Monday. He made figure eights and glides and on more than one occasion took up a passenger.

Crowds filled the lots about Spragueville and Cranston, and house-tops, barn roofs and all other lofty points of vantage were black with people.

The aviator had perfect control of his apparatus, apparently, all the time.

FWOLVER TO RESUME FLIGHT

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Robert Fowler, who is flying from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, will resume his flight today, it is expected. Fowler left his machine at Paradise, La., because air conditions prevented progress.

DEMOCRATS TO ATTACK TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT

WASHINGTON—There has been substantial agreement among leaders in both political parties concerning the general character of the tariff question is to take in Congress when that subject is taken up following the holiday recess.

The Republican plan is based on the assumption that the country as a whole wants to maintain the protective principle in any new tariff law which may be enacted and that if this question can be put squarely before the voters next year they will approve it. The Republican members of the ways and means committee are to begin at once, acting in concert with President Taft, to prepare a wool bill, which they will offer in the House for the purpose of putting their party on record for campaign purposes. The Republican administration and the party leaders purpose standing firmly for the report of the tariff board.

The Republican wool bill will be drafted with the avowed purpose of giving to all branches of the wool industry, from the farmer to the manufacturer, precisely the degree of protection necessary to place them on a footing about the foreigner engaged in the same business. The farmer is in the Republican bill to have such protection for raw wool as will prevent the active competition here of the cheaper wools of Australia and Argentina. The manufacturer is to be protected against the cheaper goods of Europe. The degree of protection is to be the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad. This Republican wool bill will, while insisting on the principle of protection, offer the lowest duties on wool and wooleens ever carried in a protective tariff measure in this country.

The Democrats in the House clearly understand that it will be the purpose of Sen. E. Payne of New York, who will be chairman of the Republican section of the ways and means committee which will prepare the administration bill, to get the advantage over them in the tariff maneuvers which will begin in January.

If the Democrats should decline to accept the Republican bill and frame one of their own, still further reducing the wool duties, the President would promptly announce his inability to sign it, because of its departure from the protective principle. Just what the Democrats will do as to a bill has not yet been fully determined. They are giving the question careful consideration. For one thing, however, the Democrats are planning an active attack on the tariff board and its report. They will contend that the board is not an independent expert tariff commission, but merely an arm of the executive office, and to all intents and purposes partisan and unfair and imbued with high protection ideas. The report of the board will be attacked on the ground that it has been influenced by the wool trust.

The Democrats have made a thorough study of the tariff board and its work from 1909 to date and they will insist that their information justifies the conclusion that the board is not competent to make a reliable report on the wool schedule. President Taft named the first three members of the board in September, 1909, on what the Democrats will say was vague authority. The three members were Henry C. Emery, James B. Reynolds and Alvin H. Sanders. After efforts to make the board permanent had failed, the President increased the membership to five, adding Dr. W. T. Page of Virginia and William M. Howard of Georgia, both Democrats, making the board bipartisan.

The Democrats will attack the board by saying that its members are without proper qualifications for the work they have undertaken. Professor Emery, they will say, never gave the tariff special study until put on the tariff board and is not held in high repute by the economists of the country. Mr. Reynolds, they will say, rose from a police reporter to be assistant secretary of the treasury, and under his supervision of treasury affairs the sugar trouble came to light, and

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ART AND ARTISTS

PROVIDENCE—At the Rhode Island School of Design an exhibition of paintings by Elizabeth Wentworth Robbins is being shown from Dec. 28 to Jan. 17.

Worcester—An exhibition of "Work by American Illustrators" at the Worcester Art Museum shows the results of the evolution of this branch of art and its latest achievements.

The first aim of the illustrator is to tell a story, and this may be done in a dramatic way, almost indicative of a climax on the stage, or it may be a bit of quiet sentiment, or of a romantic fantasy, but it must be vital and it should need practically no words to further emphasize the point, however much the words and the illustration are of value each to the other.

The work shown is in oil, water color, charcoal, pen and ink, and pastel.

A charming phantasy is by F. S. Church called "Our Artist," a sketch of a young girl drawing Cupid posed as a model.

Maxfield Parish shows a cover design for Collier's Weekly; A. B. Wenzell a scene of modern society; L. Hiller has a clever group of drawings for Life, and Jessie Wilcox Smith shows a painting of children.

Charles Dana Gibson is represented by three drawings showing his usual keen delineation of character.

A drawing of the head of Walt Whitman on tan paper touched with white water color for hair and beard, is by E. H. Hoser and E. Hoser sends two etchings of New York street scenes.

Secretary MacVough was glad to be relieved of his presence in the department.

Mr. Sanders was editor of the Breeders Gazette at Chicago and was without expert knowledge of the tariff. Dr. Page took a degree at Leipzig and was professor of political economy in the Universities of California, Texas and Virginia, but has never specialized on the tariff. He has written a book on "Villainage in England During the Middle Ages," but no book on the tariff. Mr. Howard is a lawyer, a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution and a former member of Congress, but no tariff expert.

Along these lines the Democrats will attack the personnel of the tariff board, with a view to breaking down the influence of its report and breaking down the Republican wool bill, based upon it. In a general way, it will be charged that the employees of the board are generally Republicans and high protectionists and that many agents of the board who collected the data upon which its report is based are inexperienced and incompetent and prejudiced, and that frequently they turned their backs over to men in the employ of the mill owners to be filled out, instead of making the study personally and filling out their own blanks on the basis of such study.

The plans now being made indicate quite clearly that the tariff is to be the absorbing issue of the session, much to the regret of many men in both houses who had hoped to be able to press forward to final consideration some of the great economic questions of the day.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Edward Gagel, chief engineer, and staff, of the New Haven road, arrived at South station from New York city today on their annual inspection trip over the Shore line.

The Boston Elevated road has one of its new steel trains on the middle track of the Atlantic avenue loop for testing purposes during the night after traffic hours.

The Adams and American express companies received and forwarded at the South station express yard Saturday 238 cars—a record for South terminal.

The private Pullman parlor car Esther, occupied by Charles H. Hook and party, was attached to the Boston & Maine road's White Mountain express from the North station at 1 o'clock this morning, en route to Littleton, N. H.

The car department of the New Haven road has received from the Bradley Car Company of Worcester, Mass., 10 new combination cars equipped with gas and electricity, modern ventilators and rubber-covered steps for suburban service out of Boston.

TEXAS PAPER'S HOLIDAY ISSUE

FT. WORTH, Tex.—Containing 204 pages, the special holiday and development edition of the Star-Telegram is conceded to be the largest edition of its kind ever issued in this state or in the Southwest. The object of the edition is to present what Ft. Worth and this section of Texas has done and is doing toward development. There are 43 pages with art lay-out devoted to the work of Ft. Worth industries and organizations, together with four pages in color and a 16-page magazine and comic section. It carries 673 columns of advertising.

BILL MAKES MARCH 17 HOLIDAY

A bill to make March 17 a legal holiday in Massachusetts, to be known as Evacuation day, and to commemorate the departure of the British forces from Boston in March, 1776, was filed with the clerk of the House today by Representative John J. Murphy of South Boston.

BI-WEEKLY

The Monitor

Now Offers

A Stamp

Department

For the Children

Every Other Saturday

¶ This new department tells all about postage stamp collecting and other matters of interest to the junior philatelist. Boys and girls will find it a source of entertainment and profit.
¶ The young people will find something to please them in every issue of

Saturday's

Monitor

Have You Heard the
KRAFT?
"The sweetest toned piano in the world."
Sold by the makers.
KRAFT, BATES & SPENCER
156 Boylston Street, Boston
Pianos Made to Order for Particular People

Real Estate Market News

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Atwood, Pattee & Potter, Niles building, report they have just held one of the most successful land sales in their experience. The property offered for sale was a tract of land at Wallingford, Conn., on North Main street, the most exclusive residential section in this town. The land is high and commands an unexcelled view of the Connecticut river and valley. Forty-four lots were disposed of in one day's sale, as follows: Lots 64-66, James Hill Allen; lots 82, 83, 92, 93, sold to James C. Bailey; lot 62, sold to Mary E. Brady; W. T. Collett, lot 6; lots 84, 85, 91, to Herbert A. Crump; lots 80, 81, 94, 95, sold to William H. Elder; lots 34, 35, to Samuel Howe, Jr.; lot 90, Elizabeth I. Lanouette; lot 63, Carl H. Maquisset; lot 32, 33, 39, 40, to David E. Pendar; James Rollins, lot 7; Emma Runge, lot 65; Carl W. Scheffer, lots 86, 87, 88, 89; lot 77, to Stephen J. Williams; lot 78, to Frank L. Young; lot 60, to G. R. Maggee; lot 67, 68, to L. A. Hill; lot 36, to C. N. White; lots 41, 42, to W. A. Jenkins; lot 61, to John H. Griffin; lots 96, 79, to J. H. Brearton; lots 31, 32, to Willis F. Johnson; lots 37, 30, The above lots average about 5000 square feet. This tract of land is cut up into 96 lots and is known as the Hillcrest tract. It is the intention of the above brokers to hold other sales of this land in the early spring. Already four houses have been started for home-sites.

Final papers have been passed on lot 92, Converse Villa, Everett; this lot contains 4515 square feet, on Main street, and was conveyed by William H. Whitcomb, trustee, to Gilbert B. Rowe. Mr. Rowe is improving the lot by erecting three one-story stores, which while not yet finished have already been leased. The same firm also reports it has just sold 10 lots of land on Litchfield and Lincoln streets, Brighton, ward 24; total area about 57,000 square feet, assessed valuation \$7600. Litchfield street, has recently been improved by the city, granite walks, curbstones and macadam roads having been installed. R. B. Snow of Burlington, Vt., conveys to R. F. Sander-son of Brighton, who buys for investment.

The Wallingford, Conn., lots were conveyed by L. F. L'Esperance of Fitchburg, Mass. Silas E. Parsons has sold for Hannah F. Daly a lot of land at 28 Nelson street, Dorchester, containing 5133 square feet, and valued by the assessors at \$800. William H. Crosby buys for improvement and will build a modern three-apartment house to cost \$7500.

Frailano Monaco and others are the new owners of an improved estate, 10 Garden Court street, near Fleet street, North End, consisting of a four-story and basement brick house on 1300 square feet of ground. The assessed value is \$8400 and \$5000 of this amount is land tax. Charles Kolochy made the deed.

SALE AT CLIFTON, MASS.
Deeds have been recorded at the Salem registry transferring title to 8000 square feet of land on the southwestern side of Rockaway avenue, Clifton, Mass., with a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue from Lucy T. Ware of Marblehead to George C. Dutton of the Houghton Dutton Company. This land is within a short distance of Mr. Dutton's summer home, and plans are being drawn for the erection of a private garage to be completed for next summer's use.

The sale was negotiated through the offices of George A. Dill of the Tremont building.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY
The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Dec. 23, 1911:

Date	Transfers	Mtgs.	Amt. of mtgs.
Dec. 18	32	28	\$71,683
Dec. 19	82	49	165,904
Dec. 20	65	28	140,964
Dec. 21	62	45	132,906
Dec. 22	82	49	213,063
Dec. 23	27	16	41,032
Week's totals 1911	388	215	\$1,106,152
Week's totals 1910	467	243	\$862,712
Week's totals 1909	315	158	496,816

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Israel Miller to Morris Magid, Rochester st., w. \$1.
DORCHESTER
Oscar Delang to Charles O. Parker, Norfolk terrace, w. \$1.
William V. Tripp to Alexander M. Logan, Melville av., q. \$1.
Alexander M. Logan to William V. Tripp, Melville av., q. \$1.
Annabel Snow to William Riley, Bowdoin av., q. \$1.
Henry P. Nawn to Elta Gillchrist, Stockton st., q. \$1.
BRIGHTON
Jesse Eddy to Mary F. Longfellow, Commonwealth terrace, q. \$1.
CHELSEA
Celia Clements to Louis Himelfarb et al., Everett st., q. \$1.
REVERE
Rosanna Holian to Mary M. Holian, Reservoir av., 2 lots, Broadway and Folson sts., w. \$1.
Mary M. Holian to Edward Mollan, Reservoir av., 2 lots, Broadway and Folson sts., q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Roslindale ave., 90, ward 23; George Dame; wood dwelling.
Brooks st., 116, ward 24; Agnes C. Henott; wood auto garage.
Rutherford ave., 404, ward 14; H. P. Hood & Sons; alter milk storage.
Warren st., cor. Henley st., 5; Hard estate; alter stable.
South st., 34, ward 7; Francis Real Estate Trust; alter storage.
Cambridge st., 26-28, ward 10; George F. Quinsler; alter manufacturing.

NATIONAL SINGERS TO TAKE PART IN 8-DAY CAMPAIGN

Announcement was made today at the headquarters of the Men and Religious Forward Movement, at 4 Ashburton place, that the "National Association quartet," which was organized in 1887 by E. W. Peck of Des Moines, Ia., will be in Boston for four days during the eight-day campaign, Jan. 13 to 22.

C. M. Keeler and E. W. Peck have been members of the quartet since its organization and Fred B. Smith, who will be in charge of the evangelistic work of the Boston campaign, was for six years second tenor of the original quartet. Mr. Smith was succeeded by P. H. Metcalf. The fourth member of the quartet is Paul J. Gilbert.

Mr. Keeler was a graduate of Upper Iowa University and is the leader of the Young Peoples and Laymen's Missionary Movements. Paul J. Gilbert is a graduate of De Pauw University. He has done much evangelistic singing.

P. H. Metcalf is a graduate of Oberlin College and was for two years a member of the Moody Male Quartet. For eight years past he has been in settlement work in Quincy, Ill., and Youngstown, O. E. W. Peck is an Oberlin man who for 25 years has been in association work.

Brigade and division championships in these sports will be decided, the mounted arms of the service having been authorized to send their winning teams to the East army to compete with the brigade winners.

The winners (first and second) in the regimental competitions of the infantry will compete in the brigade events, and the winners (first and second) in the brigade competitions, together with the winners (first and second) in the mounted troops sports will enter the division competitions.

A wagon-loading and unloading competition will be held between the companies of the Ninth infantry, under the direction of Col. John J. Sullivan. Suitable prizes will be awarded.

CITIZENS CARRY MAIL IN AUTOS
PASADENA, Cal.—Wealthy men with their own automobiles laden high with packages, papers and letters helped the mail carriers on their rounds through this city Monday. The Rev. Robert Freeman, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, on Sunday described the labors of the postmen to his congregation. He called upon members of his congregation who owned automobiles to help the mail carriers.

The mail deliveries continued until long after noon the automobiles covering every part of the city. As a result of the assistance given by the automobile brigade Postmaster J. W. Wood estimated that 150,000 pieces of mail were distributed during the day.

ADD TO MELROSE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The Melrose Woman's Club is planning to have two dramatic meetings in the high school hall in aid of the scholarship fund of the high school. The first of these meetings will be held Jan. 10 when three sketches are to be given by the club members under the direction of Miss Mary Spaulding. The second dramatic meeting will be held about March 1 and will be in charge of Mrs. F. P. Shumway. The recent tree meeting, at which gifts were disposed of at 10 cents each, netted the club \$8 towards the scholarship fund. The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Henry E. Johnson, Mrs. F. M. Goss, Mrs. Edward E. Babb, Mrs. A. M. Hume, Mrs. E. W. Hildreth and Mrs. Ethel F. Pickett.

FORUM MEETINGS FOR BRAINTREE

BRAINTREE, Mass.—Forum meetings are to be held in the parish house of All Souls Unitarian church on Sunday afternoons in January, February and March. They will be in charge of the Rev. Dr. R. Freeman, pastor.

The speakers are to be Ray Stannard Baker, Samuel J. Elder, James Schermerhorn, publisher of the Detroit Times; Rabbi Charles Fleischer, George W. Coleman, Prof. A. A. Berle of Tufts College, Meyer Bloomfield and Dr. W. E. Du Bois.

APPALACHIAN CLUB OFF TO CLIMB THE RANGES OF VERMONT

(Continued from page one)

skating, with the evenings spent in the large cozy parlors of the Brandon inn are the plans ahead of the half a hundred members of the Appalachian Mountain Club and their guests who left the North station today on the Boston & Maine railroad to pass the remainder of the week among the mountains of central Vermont. They are in charge of Walter S. Edmonds.

The first day of exploration will take the party into the Sugar Hollow region on a 12-mile tramp. On Thursday the section about Lake Dunmore, including the Lana falls, Rattlesnake point and Moosalamoo mountain, will be covered and on Friday the trip up Mt. Killington, which ranks second in height among Vermont's mountains. The hills in the vicinity of Hubbardston will be climbed on the walk on Saturday. The party will return on Sunday.

For the journey up Mt. Killington the party will go to Rutland and be driven in wagons from that city, either through the town of Mendon and around the foothills to the slope at the foot of the mountain, or by the more difficult way up through the Notch road. Both ways lead to the field at the base of the mountain slope where flow the brooks that later join in the creek from which the city of Rutland draws its water supply. A camp nearby will be opened for the use of members of the party who do not make the climb to the summit.

From this point to the rocky top of Killington peak is a distance of several miles, the incline, at first slight, later becoming sharper until the old hotel is reached. That structure, which now furnishes a home for the hedgehogs, once housed numerous guests in summer and did a profitable business for some years. At the right of the hotel and in front of the main entrance is a spring of clear water.

Above the hotel is a dense grove of pine trees and beyond them a flight of large stone stairs leading nearly to the summit of the peak. There is visible, it is said, one of the finest scenic panoramas in the New England states.

The first day out in the field will bring out the qualifications of each member of the party for the remainder of the schedule and will govern the leader in making up the plans for the other walks. The region to be visited lies east of Brandon.

Starting from the inn the party will take the road leading into Sugar hollow which lies just under Mt. Chaffee. After the midday stop is made for lunch the return journey will take the party along the course of Silver Mine brook for a part of the way until once more the road to the inn is turned into.

Teams will be taken Thursday from the inn to a point about seven miles to the north northeast near Silver lake where the party will start on a 10-mile tramp. Passing Lake Dunmore on the left the village of Ferrisburgh, where yellow ochre is mined, will soon be entered. Climbing the ridge by Silver lake the course will lead down again to the Lana falls and up Sucker brook valley to Rattlesnake point, a high ledge on the side of Moosalamoo mountain overlooking Lake Dunmore. Some of the members will try the climb to the top of Mt. Moosalamoo.

On the return the teams will be met at the Cascade house. The drive will disclose the country along about two thirds of the shores of Lake Dunmore. That night at the inn the members of the Green Mountain Club have been invited to compare notes relative to the proposed new mountain paths throughout Vermont and the extensive trails of the Appalachian Mountain Club in the White mountains.

The hills of Hubbardston, the goal on Saturday, lie to the southwest of Brandon and give an attractive panorama of the hills all about. This will be the last trip of the stay as the party leaves for Boston the next afternoon.

TECH CLASS OF '11 READY FOR DINNER

About 50 men are expected to attend the first annual dinner of the class of 1911, Institute of Technology, which will take place at the Copley Square hotel tonight. Orville B. Denison, secretary of the class is in charge of the arrangements. Donald R. Stevens, president of the class, who works in Cleveland, O., is in Boston to attend the dinner. President MacLaurin will be a guest.

LONG ISLAND PLACES BURN
NEW YORK—Fires along the Long Island shore early today destroyed Hotel Hungarian, one of the largest on the island, a Young Women's Christian Association vacation home and the William L. Hott homestead, doing \$75,000 worth of damage.

RUSSIAN SAILORS MUTINY
(By the United Press)
BERLIN—Sailors in the naval ordnance yard at St. Petersburg mutinied today, and are fighting soldiers sent to quell the outbreak. The sailors are entrenched.

DENVER TO OFFER \$100,000
DENVER—Denver has not abandoned hope for the Democratic national convention. When the Democratic national committee meets Jan. 8, this city will offer \$100,000 for the big gathering.

Delayed three days on her passage from Liverpool, the Leyland line steamer Winifreda, Captain Shepherd, arrived here today with 49 cabin passengers. Officers reported adverse conditions during the entire trip. She was expected to arrive early Monday, from the first wireless message, but did not reach quarantine until 9 p. m. last night.

About 17 Americans were on board, the rest being aliens, coming here for the first time. Among the former was Miss Madeleine Sears of Boston, who has been visiting her niece, Miss Katherine Edwards, in Paris. She said that Miss Edwards has been told by several critics that she would be the sensation in the music world when she appeared before the public. Among the other Bostonians were Dr. and Mrs. Harold Bowditch, who have spent five months on a general tour through the British isles and the continent.

Yea Sik Kim and Kyenug Pai Kim, two young Koreans, were also passengers, having come all the way to America to study. Mr. and Mrs. H. Sydney Smith, missionaries of Weihsaiwei, China, accompanied them.

Among the other passengers were: Miss E. B. Demarest of Cambridge; Mrs. S. P. Walker of Memphis, Tenn.; Miss B. K. Young of Jenkintown, Pa.; W. W. Turlay of New York, Miss Greta Challen of New York, Mr. and Mrs. H. Chandler Cowles of Chicago, Dr. O. W. Owen and family of Detroit, Mich., and Capt. T. J. Hampton of Santa Monica, Cal.

Stowed beneath the hatches of the steamer when she arrived today was 3300 tons of general merchandise including 200 barrels of Irish salt mackerel and much miscellaneous freight.

Little activity was manifested today on T wharf, although 18 vessels were discharging fish. The demand was small and dealers' prices low, an unusual condition for the opening day of a new week. The arrivals were: Str. Foam 23-500 pounds, schooners Josie & Pebe 81-000, Cynthia 14,000, John J. Fallon 42-000, Virginia 16,200, Morning Star 47,000, Buema 62,000, James W. Parker 58,000, Daymah 77,000, Richard Nixon 19,000, Peisella 12,500, Georgia 7000, Sylvester 5000, Lillian 4500, Mystery 4400, Sylvester 2500, Florida 4800, and the W. H. Reed 9000. Dealers' prices were: Steak \$3.25, haddock \$3.75, pollock \$3.25, large hake \$4.75, medium hake \$2.75 and cusk \$2.50.

Discharging a cargo of bananas at Long wharf today is the steamer Tivives, which arrived yesterday. The vessel looms up far above the other fruiters around her.

The Tivives is the first of the three new steamers built for the United Fruit Company's service to the West Indies and Central American ports to arrive. With her sister ships, the Carrillo and the Sixola, the Tivives was built for service between this port, Jamaica, Canal Zone and Santa Marta. The vessels will not begin their regular schedule until next August, and in the meantime with the steamer Turrialba will form a fleet in the service between New York, the West Indies and Central America.

The Tivives is one of the finest vessels of her class ever seen in this port. She has accommodations for 115 saloon passengers and is equipped with all the latest improvements. The vessel is under command of Capt. James Close and the other officers are: Chief officer, W. Law; second officer, R. J. Hughes; third officers, E. H. Marwick; chief engineer, J. Strachan; first assistant engineer, Joseph Scott; second assistant engineer, J. English; purser, A. J. Gorham; chief steward, F. J. Winter; ship's surgeon, Dr. G. H. Brickett. The crew numbers 85 men.

The Tivives will probably leave here Thursday and will make her initial sailing from New York Jan. 6.

The maritime committee of the Chamber of Commerce will hold a public hearing at 11:30 a. m., Thursday next, to hear recommendations from shipping and commercial interests of this city, regarding rules and regulations of the steamboat inspection service.

Word was received here yesterday that the schooner Horatio L. Baker, Captain Tilson, of Boston, bound from New Brunswick, Ga., for Fajardo, P. R., has put into Jacksonville in a damaged condition. The schooner encountered unfavorable conditions off the Florida coast and sprung a leak.

Officers of the steamer City of Macao sighted a piece of wreckage last Wednesday in latitude 37 degrees 10 minutes north, longitude 74 degrees 15 minutes west. The wreck appears to be the entire afterpart of a small sailing vessel.

Master's Mate Eleanor N. Thatcher of the customs boarding steamer Winnimmet completed 45 years in the revenue service yesterday. He began his government service as a pilot, and is a native of South Dennis.

PORT OF BOSTON Arrived
Sch Marguerite, Geyer, Plum island, Mass.
Sch Gatherer, Brocklebank, Ipswich, Mass.

Sch Emma F Chase, Peabody, Jonesport, via Gloucester, Mass.
Tug Underwriter, Brown, Portland, towed by Portsmouth.
Str Winifreda (Br.) Shepherd, Liverpool; str Ontario, Bond, Norfolk; str

Camden, Clark, Portland Me; str Massasoit, Norton, Rockport, Me.

SHIPPING NEWS

Sailed
Tug Monocacy, Philadelphia, towed bgs Pocopson, Neshaminy and Henry Clay; Ontario, towed by David Wallace, Guttenberg, Portland; str Boston (Br.), Yarmouth, N. S.; City of Augusta, Savannah; Howard, Norfolk; Tussan, Philadelphia; Herman Winter, New York; tug Charles W Parker Jr, towed bgs Alice, Bessie, Newburyport, and Grace, for Sewalls Point, F. O.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Strs City of Savannah, Savannah; Altamah, Mayport; Athina, Piraeus; Matanzas, Cienfuegos and St. Jago; Sarabacca, Paramaribo, Demerara and Barbados; Celia, Baltimore; Patris, Piraeus and Patras; Kursk, Libau; Wellgunde, Santos and Rio Janeiro; Aragon, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C.; Carib, Georgetown, S. C.; Denver, Galveston; El Mar, New Orleans.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC
BALTIMORE, Dec. 25—Arrived, strs Belfast, New York; Chesapeake, do; Beacon, Port Maria; Lovland, Wilmington, N. C.; Vera, Port Antonio; Nantucket, Boston via Norfolk.
Sailed, strs Chemnitz, Bremerhaven; Fritzoe, Fletton; Colorado, Mayport; Somerset, Savannah and Jacksonville.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Dec. 25—Arrived, power yacht Sabarita, Shackleford, Philadelphia.

BRUNSWICK—Arrd strs Rio Grande, New York; Californian, New York.

CAPE HENRY—Arrd strs Bulgaria, Hamburg via Boston for Baltimore; Newton, Boston; Suffolk, Poughatun, Providence via Norfolk; Suwanee, Jacksonville and Savannah. Passed out strs Briardene, Baltimore for Cristobal, Colon and Cartagena; Fenchurch, Rotterdam.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Arrd strs Lord Curzon, Bremen; Mae, Philadelphia; Comanche, New York for Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE—Arrd str Arapahoe, New York; Sailed strs Huron, New York; Cretan, Baltimore; Perfection, Philadelphia; Wm. P. Palmer, Key West.

KEY WEST—Arrd strs San Marcos, New York; Olivette, Port Tampa.

NEW LONDON—Sailed schrs Geo. A. Lawry, E. C. Gates, Providence; Thomas R. Woolley.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25—Arrd strs Val Salice, Genoa via Leghorn and Palermo; Ellis, Port Barrios, via Puerto Cortez and Belize; Fornebo, Norfolk; Craftsman, Liverpool via Belize, etc.; Turrialba, Boca del Toro via Colon; Amos, New York; El Paso, do; Schem, Liverpool; sch Elford of Aberdeen, Cienfuegos.

NORFOLK, Dec. 25—Arrd str Brynton, Galveston; Blue Jacket, do; Suffolk, Boston; Robert Corvade, Gulfport; Amicus, New York; sch S. P. Blackburn, Wallace, Baltimore; Benjamin A. Van Brunt.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25—Arrd str Admiral Schley, Port Antonio.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 25—Arrd str Alighenay, Philadelphia; schs Lizzie D. Small, Woodbridge Creek; Robert John Beswick, Greenport.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 25, arrd strs Brika, Philadelphia; Chr Michelsen, Hamburg; Parthian, Baltimore. Sailed, City of Memphis, Boston; Zylidyk, Rotterdam.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 25, arrd str Navahoe, New York.

LOUISBURG, C. B., Dec. 24, sailed str Isleworth, Boston.

NEWCASTLE, Eng.—Sld str Euxinia, Copenhagen for Philadelphia.

ST THOMAS—Sld str Korona, Demerara for New York.

DEL BREAKWATER, Dec. 25—Sld tug Buaneer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26—Arrd, str Quantic, Savannah; schs Helvetia, Perry, Stonington; Nellie W Craig, Lane, New York.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26—Arrd sch Mt Hope, Warren, New York.

BALTIMORE—Arrd, str Chesapeake, New York.

CAPE HENRY, Dec. 26—Str Bencliff, Jacksonville for Baltimore.

NEWPORT NEWS—Arrd schr Francis Hyde, Charleston, Richmond, Va. Sld, str Kautsford, Havana; schr Singleton Palmer, Bowden, Portland.

NORFOLK, Dec. 26—Arrd, strs Ravens- craig, Providence; Seasonnet, Boston; Sld, A. G. Ropes, Providence.

ASSATEAGUE, Va., Dec. 25—Sld, tug Augustine, towed 3 bgs.

GULFPORT—Arrd, str Henry Baird, Pernambuco and Barbados, Sld, str Hova, Havre; schr Katherine V Mills, Sarty, Hayti.

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp Dec. 27
Oceania, for Gibraltar Dec. 27
Lusitania, for Liverpool Dec. 27
Princess Irene, for Bremen Dec. 28
Celtic, for Liverpool Dec. 28
P. di Monteleone, for Naples-Genoa Dec. 28
Savoie, for Havre Dec. 28
President Grant, for Hamburg Dec. 28
Hellig Olaf, for Copenhagen Dec. 28
Madonna, for Naples Dec. 29
Olympic, for Southampton Dec. 29
Messaba, for London Dec. 30

Sailings from London

Minnetonka, for New York Dec. 28
Sailings from Glasgow
Cameronia, for New York Dec. 30
Sicilian, for Boston Dec. 30
Bluecher, for New York Dec. 30

Sailings from Bremen

Neckar, for New York Dec. 30
Sailings from Havre
Bordeaux, for New York Dec. 30
La Touraine, for New York Dec. 30

Sailings from Trieste

Alice, for New York Dec. 30

Transatlantic Sailings

WESTBOUND
Sailings from San Francisco
China, for Honolulu Dec. 27
Mariposa, for San Francisco Dec. 27
Helle of Scotland, for Sydney Dec. 30

Sailings from Seattle

Antiochus, for Hongkong Dec. 27
Makura, for Sydney Dec. 27
Sado Maru, for Kobe Dec. 30

Sailings from Tacoma

Antiochus, for Hongkong Dec. 23
Sailings from Vancouver
Makura, for Sydney Dec. 27

Sailings from Hongkong

Titan, for Tacoma Dec. 27
Sailings from Honolulu
Sierra, for San Francisco Dec. 27

*Carries U. S. mail.

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 30

Mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Azores, via Queenstown, Fishguard and Liverpool, Campania Tues., 26, 9 p.m.-10 p.m.
Jamaica, via Philadelphia and Port Antonio, specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland, Azores and Africa (except Egypt), via Havre Wed., 27, 9 p.m.-10 p.m.
Germany, letter mail only, 2 cents per ounce, via Bremen Wed., 27, 9 p.m.-10 p.m.
Specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Queenstown and Liverpool, Celtic Thurs., 28, 9 p.m.-10 p.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, Olympic Fri., 29, 9 p.m.-10 p.m.
Azores, Madeira, via Providence, R. I., Madonna Fri., 29, 9 p.m.-10 p.m.
Newfoundland, via Halifax, W. Ferry, Sals Sat., 30, 11 a.m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 5:30 p. m., for other countries mails close one hour earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcels post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) 5:30 p. m., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 3:30 p. m., Dec. 24, Jan. 7 and 21, and 7 a. m., Dec. 25, Jan. 8 and 22.

Parcels post for Newfoundland are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.

Parcels post for Labrador are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily except Wednesday at 12 m., and 9 p. m.

Mails for Cuba close at this office every Wednesday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York every Thursday.

All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.

Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.

Parcels post mail for Great Britain and Ireland close Tuesday and Friday at 5 p. m.; Germany, 5 p. m.; Wednesday, Italy, 5 p. m.; Tuesday and Friday; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, 5 p. m.; Wednesday; Newfoundland, 3 p. m.; Tuesday and 5 p. m.; Friday.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Manchuria San Fran., Dec. 29, 6 p.m.
Guam and the Philippines S. transport, San Fran., Dec. 31, 6 p.m.
Hawaii Sierra, San Fran., Jan. 1, 6 p

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 40 Boylston st., Tel. B. 3000.

ART CALENDARS DE LUXE

RUPERT A. FAIRBAIN, 6-7 Dorchester av., Boston, Mass. Mailing Cards, Blotters and Post Cards for monthly service a specialty.

ARTIST

JOHN H. TEARLE—Works of art, mottoes and booklets; illuminating; lesson markers. 25c. Catalogue free. 420 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Christmas Cards and Favors. MRS. J. C. WHITES, 19 Bromfield st.

ART (FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 272 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

AUTOMOBILE PAINT "shops of quality" are few; this is one. C. N. CARRIER, 120 Brookside av., Jamaica Plain.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE REPAIRING

TIRE REPAIRING AND VULCANIZING. McDONALD RUBBER CO., Tel. 184. Tenneyson st., Rear of Motor Mart.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston. Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bosworth st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue 8.

BRASS CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WOICESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st. Military hair brushes for Xmas our specialty.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARPET CLEANING

STEAM SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 30 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS. Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

CUSTOM CORSETS

CLIFF CUSTOM CORSET—Strictly custom made from \$12 up. 402 Boylston st., Mme. Cliff, expert corsetier. Tel. B. 12975.

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SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, satisfaction guaranteed. AMOS F. CHASE, 521 Washington st., Boston.

CUTLERY

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston—Best American, English and German makes.

DESIGNING

H. D. WHITE, 826 Colonial bldg., Book plates, monograms, crests, ecclesiastical, general designing; line and color rendering.

DIAMOND CUTTERS

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for diamonds. RUSSELL & SIME, formerly with Tiffany & Co., 373 Washington st.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

E. A. CARLISLE & POPE CO., 2 Sudbury st., Boston. STORM WINDOWS AND STORM DOORS. See our star storm window fasteners; price 35c per set. Tel. Hay 1283.

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

SILK HOSE, 50c-50c. KAYSER'S, \$1-\$1.50. NOTHING ANY BETTER. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. av.

DRY GOODS AND NOVELTIES

HANDKERCHIEFS and Christmas novelties sold at reduced prices between now and New Year's. L. HIRSH, 250 Huntington av., Boston.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC WIRING. Estimates free. PHILLIPS ELECTRIC CO., 121 Causeway st., Tel. Hay 448.

FLORISTS

Caplan—Florist. Flowers delivered to all outgoing steamers. 144 Massachusetts av., Tel. 1608.

"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" At favorable prices to Monitor readers. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Tel. 2311.

ARNOLD & PETROS, 499 Boylston st., Boston. Potted plants and cut flowers in season. Freshness blooms only. Phone B.B. 2507.

A. COLEEN, 307 Boylston st., Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, Violets, everything that blooms. Phone B. B. 1937-5.

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RICH'S WEDDING CAKE in individual boxes, ribbon tied; send for sample. F. L. RICH, Roxbury, Mass.; telephone con.

FURNITURE

MAJESTY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin st., Boston.

FURRIERS

W. DAVIDSON, Custom Furrier—Repairing, remodeling and redyeing. 175 Tremont st., Phone Oxford 1999 M.

GARMENTS FOR LADIES

CHAS. H. HURWITZ, 31 West st. Specially Designed Garments for Ladies.

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YOU GET QUALITY AT CORB. ALDRICH & CO., 720-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR-DRESSING

MRS. CARIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. Q.M. 4429-M. 2 Park sq., rooms 67-68.

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COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

SWITCHES made from combings. \$1.50. Shampooing and Manicuring. HARRIET MILLIKEN, 175 Tre. st., room 57, Boston.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

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WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retrimmed; hats bandied and bound while you wait. Ede.

JEWELRY, ETC.

T. FRANK BELL (Established 1892), Gold, Jewelry, Watches, Jewellery, watch, umbrella repairing, 9 Temple pl., Boston.

D. A. LINDGREN, Expert Watchmaker. High-grade adjusting. Repairing. 29 Devonshire st., Boston.

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MASONIC and O. E. S. Jewels a specialty. Repairing and engraving. JOHN HARRIOTT, Inc., 110 Tremont st., rm. 33, Tel.

KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS. "CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE." Needham Heights, Mass.

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LIGHTING FIXTURES

YARDLEY BROS. CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

LUNCH ROOMS

THE SUMMIT LUNCHEON, 19 TEMPLE PLACE. Home Cooking. Prompt Service, 11 to 3.

LUNCHEON AND CATERING

McDONALD-WEBER CO., 156 Tremont st., Boston. Order Dept., Oxford 433.

MERCHANT TAILOR

SUITS TO ORDER; personal attention. Perfect work. THE NATIONAL TAILORING CO., 138 Mass. av.

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RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleaned and renewed by heated naphtha. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1650 and 1671.

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A. U. DILLEY & CO., Inc., 407 Boylston st., Boston; 613 Fifth av., New York—Exclusive and expert dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

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ARMENIAN RUG RENOVATING WORKS. Careful work at moderate prices. Established 1885. 15 Temple place. Tel. Oxford 3025.

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Great Art Product. THE STEIFF PIANO. Received Highest Awards at Paris 122 Boylston st.

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PIANOS & COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS. KRAFT, BATES and SPENCER (INC.), Manufacturers and Distributors of the "CELEBRATED KRAFT PIANO."

"The sweetest-toned piano in the world." If you want something out of the ordinary investigate the merits of this beautiful instrument. Other makes at low prices. Columbia Grafonolas and latest records. 156 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

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LEROY W. DAVIS, PIANO TUNING. 2 Walton st., Dorchester. Tel. Dor. 3464-W. Volving, regulating and repairing. Best of references. Formerly with Steinert & Son.

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PRINTERS

YOUNG & NICKERSON, Printers. 125 Summer st., Boston.

RESTAURANTS

WARREN LUNCHEON, near Reading Rooms. Perfect work. THE HOME MADE PASTRY.

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RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC. UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalogue.

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SAWS FILED and set; edge tools ground; skates sharpened. JOHN P. TABER, 151 Friend st., Tel.

SHOES

THAYER, McNEIL & HODGKINS, superlative shoes for men, women and children. Mail orders given careful attention; send for catalogue. 47 Temple pl., Boston.

WALK-OVER SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Illustrated catalogue. Only 3 stores, 170 Tremont st., cor. Main; 308 Washington st., cor. Franklin; 225 Washington st., cor. Vernon, Roxbury. A. H. HOWE & SONS.

SPARK-PLUGS

ANDERSON SPARK-PLUGS. Glass and Steel Welded. Postpaid 1.50 each. WILLIAM F. LORD, 100 Boylston st., Tel. Oxford 601, BOSTON, MASS.

STEEL AND RUBBER STAMPS—DOG COLLARS

ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq., subway stn. Stencils and Cutlery. We MARK our DOG COLLARS free.

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WILLIAM H. GAVIN, Merchant Tailor—Riding clothes a specialty. 134 Massachusetts av., 1044 Boylston st.

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YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$2. Sell on easy terms. Rem. No. 6, Smith No. 2. AM. WR. MACH. CO., 38 Bromfield st.

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SANTO ELECTRIC, portable and stationary. The most complete stock of line and medium grades of WALL PAPER.

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Every garment guaranteed to be correct in all its expression. Trial order will convince you of the reliability of our suits. H. ZEISS, Ladies' Tailor, Suite 1012 Heyworth bldg., 29 E. Madison st., Chicago. Phone Randolph 1174.

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Chicago, Ill.

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ARTS & CRAFTS BOOKSHOP, 100 Venetian Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Artistic gift cards. Lesson Markers. Scriptural Motifs. Selected Books. Bible Scrolls. Religious Pictures. Wholesale and Retail. CAROLINE M. RUSY.

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C. H. PHAHL, Gowns, Hats and Tailored Clothes 1307 to 1327 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Phone Central 2783.

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MISS WANJA KORTEN, Gowns and Suits, Corsets. Suite 900-910 Kessler bldg., Chicago.

MADAM MOCCAND, 706 Burton bldg., 177 N. State st.—Tailored suits; fancy dresses and wraps at attractive prices; first class work; satisfaction guaranteed.

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LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR. WALTER J. UHR, ladies' and gentlemen's tailoring, cleaning, repairing and pressing. 1400 East Forty-seventh st., Chicago.

LAUNDRIES. PURITY LAUNDRY, 1122 Foster av., Chicago. Steam and hand work; wagons call Fullerton to Devon av.; tel. Edge 4269.

MILLINERY. HARRIET C. ORR, 300 Venetian Building, 15 E. Washington st., Chicago. Phone Randolph 1326.

PAINTING AND DECORATING. OTTO F. HAIN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Clybourn av., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1033.

SILVERWARE. THE SHOP OF ROBERT JARVIS, 1340 East 47th Street, Chicago. Fine handwrought silverware and jewelry. Portfolio M of silver sent upon request. Correspondence solicited for special work.

TAILORS. Reister's Ladies' Tailoring College. MARIE BALLEW, principal. Oakland Music Hall bldg., 297 Cottage Grove, cor. 40th st.

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Spokane, Wash. CLOTHING. WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE, THAT CLASSY CLOTHING SHOP, 311 RIVERSIDE AVE., SPOKANE, WASH.

GIFT SHOP. THE ARTS & CRAFTS SHOP, 315 SO. HOWARD ST., SPOKANE. THE GIFTS THAT MEET THE NEEDS.</

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

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Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

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PIONEER REALTY COMPANY
M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr.
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA
(The Gateway to the Everglades)
WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE, TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

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Portland, Oregon

LET ME TELL YOU WHAT INDUCEMENTS PORTLAND, OREGON, HAS TO OFFER FOR INVESTMENTS AND FOR LOANING OF MONEY.

IVAN HUMASON
1004 YEON BUILDING

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL will purchase notes or others' interest in unsold lots or loans on same anywhere. Box 3198, Boston.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

First Lieut. E. L. Napier, medical corps, will report at San Francisco not later than Jan. 1, and sail on transport Sheridan for Manila.

Special orders Dec. 15 relating to Capt. J. A. Worthington, medical corps, revoked.

Special orders June 10 as relates to Col. J. Mills, corps engineers, revoked. Maj. C. Lynch, medical corps, to New York, thence to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on official business.

Capt. C. E. Pierce, thirteenth infantry, to West Point for temporary duty.

Navy Orders

Commander C. B. McVay, detached naval academy, to Asiatic fleet as chief of staff.

Ensign J. James, detached the Minnesota and granted leave of two months.

Surgeon M. K. Johnson detached the Tennessee, to home.

Surgeon D. N. Carpenter detached Naval Academy, to the Kansas.

Passed Asst. Surgeon C. K. Winn detached the Mississippi, to the Dixie.

Passed Asst. Surgeon W. G. Steadman detached the Dixie, to the Kansas.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. L. Mann, detached the Hannibal, to naval hospital, Boston.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. H. Robnett, detached the Missouri, to the Culgo.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. E. Sloops, detached the Culgo, to home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. N. McDonnell, detached the Kansas, to the Tennessee.

Assistant Surgeon D. D. V. Stuart, detached the Idaho, to the Hannibal.

Civil Engineer J. S. Schultz, detached bureau of yards and docks, navy department, and leave extended six months.

Gunner A. Langfield, detached the Washington, to home.

Gunner J. C. O'Meara, detached the Raleigh, to temporary duty the Independence.

Chief Machinist A. T. Percival, detached the Raleigh, to temporary duty the Independence.

Gunner G. D. Stillson, detached the Georgia, to home.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Washington at Norfolk.

Sailed—Piscataqua, from Cavite for Amoy.

Navy Notes

WASHINGTON—The Pensacola has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., as soon as practicable.

Senator Lodge's bill concerning the

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

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WISCONSIN Y. M. C. A. PLANS CAMPAIGN TO RAISE \$1000

MADISON, Wis.—The University of Wisconsin Y. M. C. A. is starting a campaign to raise \$1000 to carry on the work of the association in Tokyo, Japan.

Arthur Jorgensen, up to this year general secretary of the association, is now in charge of the work at Tokyo.

A musical extravaganza with the scene laid in fairyland will be presented by the Haresfoot Dramatic Club of the university.

"More efficiency, less waste in agriculture" is to be the keynote of the ninth annual session of the 10-day farmers' course in agriculture to be held at the college of agriculture of the university, Jan. 30 to Feb. 9, 1912.

J. H. Shapiro, Antigo, and J. G. Conley, Eau Claire, have been elected to represent the Athenae Literary Society in the annual freshman oratorical contest, to be held at the university in January.

Herbert A. Keller, Peoria, Ill., a graduate student at the university, has won first place and the \$100 prize in the annual junior play contest.

INVESTMENT PAYS IN PHILIPPINES

A lumberman engaged in business in one of the largest cities in the Philippine islands passed through Singapore recently on an extended tour around the world, occupying about 14 months, says the Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

He stated that he has been doing 10 times as much business and making about 10 times as much money in the Philippines as would have been the case in the United States with the same capital.

He was warm in his praise of opportunities there and was exceedingly optimistic about the future.

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FRENCH GOVERNMENT PLANNING REGULATION OF AERIAL NAVIGATION

NEW YORK—Aerial navigation has its first charter. It has been signed by M. Fallieres, president of the French republic and countersigned by the ministers of public works, interior, war, finance and the marine, and promulgated in the form of a ministerial decree regulating aerial navigation in France, says the Times today. It constitutes the prelude to the measure regulating aerial navigation elaborated by an extra commission, which will have to be voted by the French Chamber and Senate before it becomes law.

The charter was issued to protect the public against inconveniences and also the aviators from their own imprudence and daring, or by the imperfection of their flying machines. This will give full authority to the French minister of public works to act officially until the aerial navigation law becomes an actual fact.

Although differing somewhat from the bill to control navigation of the air framed by the officials of the Aeronautical Society of New York, many of its provisions are similar and both aim at the same object. The Aero Club of America refuses to sanction flights over cities, although sanctions are issued for cross-country flights. No official action has been taken on the plan to regulate flying by the adoption of "rules of the road," somewhat similar to those in force against automobilizing.

OREGON TO BREAK ITS WOOL RECORD

PORTLAND, Ore.—Oregon will produce a record crop of wool and mutton next year, according to the plans now being made by sheepmen in the eastern part of the state.

Thousands of lambs have been purchased for fattening purposes. They will be fed on the range of Wallowa and Umatilla counties during the winter. Many will be taken East for clipping in the spring. Then they will be prepared for the market. Others will be clipped at home and probably sent to the Portland stockyards for sale.

Agents for eastern wool buyers have been in the field and have bought nearly all the visible supply in some portions of eastern Oregon. One agent bought 15,000 head in one day.

Oregon wool and mutton are in great demand in the East right now than ever before. This demand is said to have stimulated the sheep industry in this state. Many farmers who have devoted much of their land to grain in the past, will use some of it for sheep. The introduction of feed peas as a fattener for lambs has helped the industry to a great extent.

CHANT SANG BY 100,000 IN STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO—One hundred thousand persons sang "Adeste Fideles" at the conclusion of the city's open-air celebration of Christmas eve on Sunday night. It followed a full program of music given by a trained chorus and the members of the French Opera Company.

Jan Kubelk, violinist, played to the huge audience, and David Bispham, baritone, sang.

Singers and chorists occupied a stand against a big building in the business center. Street traffic was suspended during the celebration.

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Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

INTERBOROUGH-METROPOLITAN BONDS IN NARROW GROOVE

Price Range Is Only Fractional Since Announcement of Reorganization Plan Was Made — The Estimated Surplus for First Year

NEW YORK—Since the Metropolitan Street Railway's reorganization plan was made public the Interborough-Metropolitan 4½ per cent bonds have not moved much in either direction. They ranged recently between 79 and 79½, nearer the low record of the year than the high, and no great interest seemed to be evinced in their position on the market. In view of the fact that the bonds have remained so stationary in price it is now quite easy to say that they should not have changed—that the prospect of a \$7,300,000 assessment against the Metropolitan Street Railway shares in the Interborough-Metropolitan treasury has offset any potential advantages contained in the retention of that property. Yet had there been a movement in the market for the bonds, either upward or downward, it would have just as plausibly been argued that the outlook warranted either move. An advance would have found reason in the prospect that the Metropolitan Street railway is to reestablish the prosperity of the Interborough-Metropolitan, a decline would have found just as good explanation in the prospect that the \$7,300,000 assessment is to irretrievably bankrupt that company.

Reasons can be assigned for almost every price movement on the stock exchange, but the failure of a stock to respond to definite news usually leaves Wall street perplexed. In the present instance, the chief problem among observers familiar with the position of the Interborough-Metropolitan bonds is to explain why they have not advanced. Immediately after the formal foreclosure sale of the Metropolitan system on Dec. 29, the entire system will be turned over to the Interborough-Metropolitan; this should have strengthening effect on the securities of the holding system, especially if, as expected, earnings of the Metropolitan will carry the full weight of its own securities. It has been figured that for the first year of operation by its own management the Metropolitan will be able to show a surplus of \$1,171,000 available for payment on the adjustment bonds, that being equivalent to 3.6 per cent. It is just here, however, that the explanation of the failure of the bonds to rise is found. The interest which the Interborough-Metropolitan will receive on the Metropolitan 4s and adjustments probably will not, from the outset, return to the Interborough-Metropolitan more than half the amount necessary to pay interest on the \$7,300,000 to be borrowed for the assessment—that is, if the bonds to be received are retained and not sold. The Interborough-Metropolitan will therefore be compelled to make up the balance of interest due on the new notes which it will issue out of its own treasury; consequently the Metropolitan will be, from first, a burden instead of a blessing.

At the same time it should not be forgotten that there is a possibility of the street railway turning out a strikingly favorable investment in the end. The total amount of securities which will be outstanding against the Metropolitan is one third less than its capitalization when receivers were appointed, furthermore it is expected that on emerging from receivership it will earn all fixed charges and a return on its adjustment bonds as well. With this assured there can be no fear that under fair management the future holds good promise for the company; kept away from the financial jugglery which resulted in the crash of the whole New York city traction structure in 1907, success of the venture is assured. By meeting its assessment the Interborough-Metropolitan acknowledges a faith that the surface lines are worth retaining, even at a cost of more than \$7,000,000; if the future proves it to have selected right, the surplus earnings of the Metropolitan will strengthen the position of the 4½ per cent bonds of the Interborough-Metropolitan to just the extent that they build up the surplus account of the holding company.

The security behind the Interborough-Metropolitan 4½ per cent bonds is the stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit, outstanding at the rate of \$500 for every \$1000 bond, and earning 15 per cent annually while paying enough to meet the 4½ per cent interest requirements on the bonds and to carry forward a sinking fund which will contribute to ultimate retirement of the bonds in 1956. There are outstanding \$67,825,000 bonds, which is double both the amount of Interborough Rapid Transit stock and the value of the subway equipment. Until expiration of the subway lease this probably will not greatly matter, for the Interborough Rapid Transit is fairly sure of earning sufficient to pay the dividends now being distributed, and of thus carrying the burden of the 4½ per cent interest requirements on the Interborough-Metropolitan bonds. But it is the position of these 4½s at the eventual redemption date which helps govern to a large extent the price of the bonds. At present the real estate and power house of the Interborough Rapid Transit, with leasehold interest in the subway and the property of the Manhattan railway, etc., are reckoned as security for the \$47,000,000 Interborough Rapid Transit 5 per cent bonds which are outstanding. Of these 5s, there will be \$35,000,000 still

outstanding in 1952 when they mature, after the yearly sinking fund of \$300,000 has been in operation, and after the lien of these and other Interborough Rapid Transit claims has been satisfied, then the Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s will be entitled to what remains.

The establishment this year of a sinking fund to retire \$40,000,000 of the Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s operates to the extinguishing of a large part of the bonds; if continued to the end there will be absolutely no difficulty in redeeming the remainder of the 4½s out of the subway equipment and other Interborough assets.

After all it is a long cry to the time when expiration of the subway lease becomes a factor for the bond holders to become immediately concerned over, but as the safety of principal must govern the price of a bond, the prospect of full payment on the 4½s must be fully as important a factor in deciding the position of the Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s as the assurance of interest at the present time. The establishment of a sinking fund will reduce yearly the outstanding amount of the bonds at the same time that the Interborough Rapid Transit is strengthening its own financial position and thus making more certain its ability to care for the Interborough-Metropolitan bonds.

When the time comes, therefore, for redeeming the last of the 4½s, the assets which remain for the purpose at the present rate of progress, will far exceed what is required of them for account of the Interborough-Metropolitan bonds. Having regained control of the surface lines, the system can build up its financial strength just so rapidly as the Metropolitan grows, and in the end this is likely to turn out quite as important a factor as any of the others in helping the position of the Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s.

PACKING HOUSE BONDS CONTINUE FAIRLY STEADY

The first mortgage bonds of the big packing companies have not suffered materially in the market as a result of the government's prosecution of packing executives, or of the British government's embargo upon American beef for official use. Troubles of the individual packers take away not a whit of the ample security behind these bonds, which illustrates the point that from the bondholder's standpoint a suit against individuals is less to be dreaded than one against the corporation.

A case fresh in the minds of investors is the drop in United States Steel sinking fund 5s to 100½, as compared with a high for the year of 106½. On the day following announcement of the government's dissolution suit the bonds sold at 91½—high of the year 93½; Morris 4½, 90—high of the year 91½; Swift & Co. 5s, 100½—high of the year 101½. While these bonds are all a point or two under their high figures, without doubt responsibility rests mainly with small earnings. Armour's net fell to \$2,620,000 from \$5,817,000 in the previous fiscal year; Cudahy's decreased from \$1,019,000 to \$379,000, while Swift & Co.'s net probably will not reach \$6,000,000, as against \$7,050,000 earned in 1910.

But even with the relatively small earnings of the past year, the margin over interest requirements is still sufficiently liberal so that the bondholders need not worry. The packing companies, as a class, have signally refrained from burdening their property with an undue weight of bonded debt, and have armed with exceptional safeguards the bonds which they have put out. On both the \$12,300,000 Morris 4½s and the \$30,000,000 Armour 4½s there is a provision in the mortgage that the net assets of the company shall at all times equal or exceed the aggregate amount of bonds outstanding.

FITCHBURG ROAD CURRENCY BONDS

Vice-President Hobbs of the Boston & Maine railroad will receive proposals until Dec. 28, 10 a. m., for \$1,200,000 4½ per cent currency bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1912, and payable Jan. 1, 1932.

Proceeds from sale of bonds will be used for the following purposes, viz.: \$100,000 to reimburse the Boston & Maine for advances made to take up the bonds of the Brookline & Pepperell railroad assumed by the Fitchburg Railroad Company, which matured Dec. 1, 1911, \$1,100,000 to be applied in settlement of expenditures made by the Boston & Maine railroad for permanent additions to and improvements upon the property of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, under the terms of the lease.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY BELT LINE

NEW YORK—Southern Railway will build a two-mile belt line railway at High Point, N. C., connecting the main line with the Asheville branch. Rapid growth of High Point as an industrial center has made this improvement necessary.

BANKER SAYS THE CANADIAN PACIFIC MAY ENTER BOSTON

Declares That There Is No Doubt the Company Is Headed This Way as Road Has Easterly Ambition

ITS POSSIBILITIES

T. V. B. Bingay, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Yarmouth, N. S., now visiting Boston, says:

"The Canadian Pacific railway is undoubtedly headed for Boston. As to the manner, means, or time of the accomplishment of this purpose I do not know nor does any one else outside of the officials of the road and their retinue. It is such that an undertaking of this magnitude would be in the making for several years in advance of any announcement. But Canadian business men, who from close range observation know of the aggressiveness of this road, haven't the least doubt that the Canadian Pacific people have their eyes on an opening at either Portland or Boston, preferably Boston, and would welcome the first feasible opportunity to enter. This road has great easterly ambitions, and through its ownership of the Dominion Atlantic railway, plans to exploit Nova Scotia, running through trains from the west to Halifax by way of a railroad ferry between St. John and Digby.

"The Grand Trunk also is undoubtedly similarly aggressive, and Canadians regard the entrance of this road to Boston as ultimately inevitable. This road has a construction project on its hands which is comparable only to the building of the Panama canal. It is only about one half completed. The possibilities confronting both roads are tremendous. The Northwest is larger than Europe, and Alberta and Saskatchewan alone are larger than France. The total value of the grain output from the Canadian northwest this year is in the neighborhood of \$160,000,000. Immigration is very heavy, especially from the border states, but most of those immigrating appear to be former British subjects.

"Business generally in Canada was never better. The disturbance created by reciprocity is over, and it is accepted that it will not come up again for a generation. Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader, is exceptionally able, and will make a splendid administration. We have no trust problems on our minds yet, but at the rate business is integrating there can be no doubt that we shall have one soon.

"The banking position of Canada today is especially sound. For the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 the net earnings of the Bank of Montreal totaled \$2,200,000, which is the largest on record, while the other Canadian banks have recorded similar good results. The Bank of Montreal recently issued \$1,600,000 new stock. Call money is commanding 5 per cent in Canada today."

THE MOST ACTIVE MONTH FOR STEEL

PITTSBURGH—This month is the most active December since 1906, both for steel producers and large distributors.

Bookings of orders and contracts are extremely heavy, and actual mill orders are outrunning production, in some cases by 100 per cent. Present indications are that mills will have better operations in the first three months of the new year than in the past three; operations are likely to be between 85 per cent and 90 per cent of capacity against 75 per cent. Prices will be better by \$1 to \$2 a ton than the recent low level, but not altogether as high as the average level in October. The low was in the closing days of November. Steel mills are steadily fast against any material price advances above the present level. The recovery from the low was quick, because at that low point profits were practically absent.

Pig iron is quieter, after a fairly heavy movement, but prices are no higher except for an advance of about 50 cents from the low in southern iron.

BOND ISSUE FOR CONSTRUCTION

NEW YORK—Texas railroad commission, which has made an inspection of Stephenville, North and South Texas railroad and new extension built by St. Louis Southwestern, is expected shortly to authorize issuance and sale of about \$1,900,000 5 per cent first mortgage bonds to meet the cost of construction, the funds for which were advanced by St. Louis Southwestern.

New line will be bonded for \$18,000 per mile. It is 107 miles long, and connects with a recently constructed extension of St. Louis Southwestern from Gatesville to Hamilton, Tex., a distance of 43 miles. A syndicate headed by Guaranty Trust Company has an option on all the bonds which may be authorized by the commission.

BOSTON LOANING RATES

Boston loaning rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated 3; Steel 2½; Union Pacific 3; North Butte 4; Shannon 4; Hancock flat.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Arrivals

Str Tivies, Port Limon, C. R., with 35,000 stems bananas, 48 boxes 1 case grapefruit, 38 boxes oranges.
Str Winifredian, Liverpool.
Str City of Augusta, Savannah, with 100 boxes grapefruit, 19 crates vegetables.

Str Juniata, Norfolk, Sunday, with 35 boxes oranges, 1035 bags peanuts.
Str Howard, Norfolk, Monday, with 591 boxes oranges, 150 barrels kale, 100 barrels spinach, 1 barrel sweet potatoes.
Str Ontario, Norfolk, today, with 450 bags peanuts.

Str Tuscan, Philadelphia, with 25 boxes dates, 25 boxes macaroni.
Str Gloucester, Norfolk, due tomorrow, has 877 boxes oranges, 105 barrels spinach.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 4135 bbls 644 bxs, cranberries 38 bbls, Florida oranges 2046 bxs, Jamaica oranges 38 bxs, California oranges 2797 bxs, lemons 324 bxs, bananas 35,000 stems, raisins 956 bxs, figs 11 pkgs, dates 378 bxs, peanuts 1684 bags, potatoes 50,415 bush, sweet potatoes 129 bbls, onions 1120 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Two days 4965 pkgs; last year 3079 pkgs.

Boston Prices
Flour—To ship the mills, standard spring wheat patents \$5.40@5.90, in wood (clears) \$4@4.60, winter wheat patents \$4.05@4.90, straight \$4.30@4.75, clear \$4.10@4.40, Kansas hard winter patents (in jute) \$4.75@5.40, rye flour \$5.10@5.80, graham flour \$4.05@4.80.
Corn—Carlots on spot, new number 3 yellow 72c, new yellow 71½c, to ship from the West (all rail) new number 3 yellow 71½c, new yellow 70½c@71c.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 55c, No. 2 54½c, No. 3 54c; to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 54½c@55c, 36 to 38 lbs 53½c@54c, 34 to 36 lbs 53c@53½c.
Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.38@1.43; oatmeal, granulated \$3.90@4.10, bolted \$3.80@4; oatmeal, rolled \$5.50@5.80 bbl, cut and ground \$6.05@6.40.

Millfeed—To ship from the mills, all rail, bran, spring \$27.75@28.25, winter \$28@28.50, middlings \$27.75@30.50, mixed feed \$28.50@31, red dog \$31.50@32, cotton seed meal \$29.50@30, hominy feed \$31.65@32.14, linseed meal \$38.50@39, stock feed \$30.75@31.25, gluten feed \$33.40@33.90.
Hay and straw—Western, choice \$26.50@27.50, No. 1 \$25.50@26, No. 2 \$21.50@24, No. 3 \$18@19, No. 1 Canadian \$25@25.50; straw, rye \$19@20, cut \$9.50@10.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—Two days, 2024 lbs 2710 bxs 131,896 lbs butter, 485 bxs cheese, 2305 cs eggs.

1910—Two days, 1757 lbs 1400 bxs 76,923 lbs butter, 296 bxs cheese, 649 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
NEW YORK—Today—Two days, 7737 pkgs butter, 1700 bxs cheese, 5184 cs eggs.

1910—Two days, 4278 pkgs butter, 1218 bxs cheese, 5987 cs eggs.

Today's New York Market by Telegram
Butter—market unsettled—Spec 38, ex 37.

Cheese market firm—Hbl spec 16 to 16½, ayge fcy 15½ to 15¾, ayge fcy current make 15¾.

Egg market unsettled—Ex 1sts 31 to 32, 1sts 29 to 30.

Other Markets
CHICAGO—Butter market steady, ex 36c, No. 1 pkg stk 21c, reets 6555. Egg market easy, 1sts 27@28c, ordinary 1sts 23c@25c, reets 1641.

ELGIN, Ill.—Butter market firm at 36c.

Liverpool Cheese
Canadian—Colored 71.6, white 71.

DU PONT POWDER COMPANY BANK

NEW YORK—With the idea of encouraging thrift among its employees, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company has established a savings department which may be used by Du Pont workers throughout the country. Interest of 5 per cent will be paid, the only stipulation being that no more than \$2000 may be deposited in any one year.

For several years the corporation has given employees stock as bonuses for extra efficiency and also offered them shares on the installment plan. At the close of 1910, of the total stockholders, 45 per cent were employees.

MORE CONTRACTS FOR EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—Contracts have been closed with American Car & Foundry by Illinois Central for 300 box cars.

Specifications have been issued by Lehigh Valley for 250 refrigerator cars, by Canadian Pacific for 200 refrigerator cars and by Great Northern for 40 cars.

Pullman Company has received an order from Chicago & Northwestern for 300 box cars in addition to 1250 ordered two weeks ago.

STANDARDIZATION OF COTTON WILL BE A BIG SAVING

Secretary Knox Has Plan for Acceptance of American Product at Brand Value in the World's Markets

PRESENT PRACTISE

WASHINGTON—Secretary Knox of the state department believes that the cotton growers of the United States can be saved between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000 a year by the standardization of American cotton. Standardization would mean the acceptance of that cotton at its brand value in the markets of the world. Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture is of a like opinion, and it he who has furnished the state department with the figures that are to be used in an effort to prevent foreign buyers from discriminating against American cotton. Meanwhile, the department of agriculture is also at work with the foreign buyers, through the state department, and with American cotton growers through the several cotton exchanges of the southern states.

For a long time there has been complaint regarding the excessive "tare" charged against American cotton by foreign buyers. The "tare" is the weight of a bale, minus the waste weight of the bagging used for purposes of wrapping and the iron straps used to hold the bale together. Rather arbitrarily the foreign buyer figures this "tare" at 6 per cent, when, as a matter of fact, it should not be nearly that much.

The chief of the bureau of plant industry, Dr. B. T. Galloway, believes the most of the difficulty is due to the fact that no standard has been established for the American cotton bale, for which reason the bale is not accepted at its face value in the world's markets. It will take time, he says, to educate the cotton growers to the necessity for a standard bale, and time, also, to make the foreign buyer understand that this bale is in fact just what it pretends to be.

According to present practice, a bale of American cotton is first sold in a local market, where the buyer cuts into it and takes out a sample. He guesses at what the grade is and pays accordingly. Then he puts a heavy patch over the cut and ships the bale to a larger market, where it is sold again, and another hole cut in it for purposes of sampling. Each new buyer samples in the same way, mending the hole in a more or less unsatisfactory way, and as a result, when the bale reaches its European destination, it is ragged and torn, and a "tare" of thirty pounds is straightway charged against it.

The department of agriculture has succeeded in getting cotton grades standardized in the United States. The grade samples are made up in sets and sealed in glass tubes from which the air has been extracted. The grades so fixed have been accepted by all the cotton exchanges of the United States, excepting that at New York, and even there they are used unofficially. There are now 149 sqs of the cotton standards distributed throughout the cotton belt, and they are saving the grower an immense sum each year in the fixing of prices.

But the color and cleanliness of cotton are not the only things going to determine price. The department has figured out a plan for measuring and averaging the length of the fiber. It is also finding out how much this fiber is injured in the cotton gin in the process of baling. Obviously, the ginner is anxious to bale as much cotton as he can in a certain length of time, and the department wants to know how fast the gin can be operated without injury to the fiber.

But after all this has been done the department has to educate the cotton grower to be careful about uniformity of grading so the buyer will accept a bale on the strength of its brand and not feel under the necessity of cutting into it for a sample. Community cotton growing will reach this difficulty, and under the operation of that idea the cotton grown in a certain community will always have a fixed and definite value. This is true of the cotton of India and of Egypt.

Secretary Wilson sees no reason why this standardizing process cannot be brought about in due time. He will continue his work among the American cotton growers, and the state department, through the consular service, is already calling the attention of foreign buyers to the proposed changed conditions.

BOSTON ELEVATED EARNINGS

The Boston Elevated Railway Company did the largest day in its history last Saturday when the earnings were over \$61,500. The largest day in the history of the company before that was a year ago when earnings on the day before Christmas exceeded \$56,500. The average daily earnings last week were over \$50,500 exclusive of Saturday.

REFUNDING MORTGAGE

NEW YORK—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company has been called for Dec. 30 at Milwaukee for the purpose of authorizing the execution of a general and refunding mortgage upon the property of the company to secure an issue of \$30,000,000 bonds.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS LOOKING FORWARD TO A BUSY SEASON

Traveling Salesmen Very Enthusiastic Over the Outlook for Next Year's Business—Cable Orders an Important Factor in Leather Trade

If the enthusiasm resulting from knowledge gained by personal contact with merchants during the trip made by the traveling shoe men means anything and trade reaps the benefit usually attributed to that element, then a good shoe business is likely to follow their return. Deducting a fair percentage from the statements made for exaggerations natural to a successful tour through the business sections of the country, there is still left sufficient amount of information (and the tangible evidences which secured contracts give) to warrant a feeling that the general trade next year will equal that of 1911, if not show an increase.

It was stated that enhanced values had affected contracting to some extent, but when the trade becomes convinced that all are practically on a level in that regard, conditions will work out automatically and the situation will be short of that difficulty which a mercantile community is prone to nurture and fear.

Reports from the salesmen continue good, except those coming from the "cotton belt," where collections are reported slow owing to the drop of cotton prices. However, the country is prosperous and looking ahead with confidence, as shown in the amount of prospective business outlined by the sample orders.

There was less hesitancy in making selections than was the case last season, and a better knowledge of what will be in demand was quite apparent. As a fair number of salesmen representing the different lines have been interviewed, and basing conclusions on the statements of the most conservative, the situation confronting the beginning of a new year's business is considered above the average. Manufacturers reflect this in their conversation and in their preparations to care for the business which is soon to be conspicuously active in this market.

Salesmen identified with men's fine shoes have returned after an absence much longer than their trips average. They report the interest shown by the trade during the past two years unabated and they confidently look for a steady increase of business on these lines. Mail orders are few, but no more so than is expected at this time. However, factories are busy notwithstanding, as many of them have a surplus of orders which have not reached the cutting rooms.

Factories making the medium fine grades vary in regard to activity although all report a surplus of orders which, with what the roadmen accomplished, put the manufacturers in an optimistic mood. Prices are very firm, with an advance on certain grades.

Long legged boots have almost passed off the market; buyers are few and orders are very small. Even the cowboy boots have ceased to be a profitable feature. The uncontrollable changes in the shoe business have struck this line a serious blow.

Manufacturers specializing boys' and youths' shoes are competing strongly for the trade of the heavy buyers, and rumors of the cutting of prices below what is prudent under the existing conditions of the stock market, are heard from the returning salesmen. It is the only line in which competition is noticeable.

The trade in warm goods is all in, and manufacturers are turning their attention to prospective wants of 1912.

The same might be said of men's slippers. Some say that the falling off of sales from that of former years will prove to be permanent. The skill of shoe-makers having produced street footwear embracing both durability and comfort, has caused the slipper to become non-essential to home uses.

Interviews with makers of children's shoes sustain reports coming from the traveling salesmen, who arrived last week.

No advanced prices served as a hindrance to free action on the part of the buyers and lines of samples were duplicated and by some considerably increased. The factories are busy and now that a new season is not two weeks away the prospects of continued activity are bright.

The sole and upper leather business are very good considering the fact that the holiday season is usually dull. Several lines of stock are short of the demand and are likely to continue so if the present output remains as it is.

Hemlock sole is active, and though small orders predominated the aggregate made a fair volume of business. Cable orders cut quite a figure as they were both numerous and liberal in amount. A prominent dealer stated that there were about 200 tons going abroad weekly from this port.

Union bucks have sold very well even though a record price is now asked. Sole cutters were the largest buyers and they took the light weights which Lynn and Haverhill use so extensively. Some predict a short supply of light union soles if the factory demand is as large as prospects make it appear.

Oak sole leather is coming in steadily, but as the output shows no material increase receipts are absorbed. Prices are strong.

Calf skins are finished to suit the demands, therefore a surplus of undesirable grades is not increased. Mat, gun metal and colored stock are applied to waiting orders as fast as they come in. White buck is having a large trade, receipts being far behind requirements. With this condition it must be seen that the cost feature is subordinate to quick deliveries.

The under production of side upper leather is more acute today than at any time since its beginning and grades universally in demand are not only short, but an advance of one cent a pound is asked.

Colored chrome is used as much now as at any previous period and many believe that it has come to stay. Kangaroo and satin stocks are about on a par with other sole leathers in output and business requirements. Complaints in regard to deliveries continue. Prices give no evidence of weakening.

Splits are active. Heavy and medium wax splits find a good demand from the shoe factories and the light weight with an ooze finish is used for uppers, tongues and linings in large quantities.

Patent leather is moving slowly. The demand has fallen to a low ebb with no immediate prospect of a recovery. There is a better call for patent calf which comes chiefly from makers of ladies' footwear. The foreign trade is keeping up and appearances indicate that it will increase. Prices are governed by conditions. Glazed kid seems to have "come back," the high price of other upper commodities may contribute to this renewal of business. However, be that as it may, as a matter of fact glazed kid possesses merit undisputed even during the flood tide of fabrics; none ever claimed it had been superseded, but that its demand was checked by fashion for a season only. The foreign orders are now quite a prominent part of the glazed kid business, and weekly shipments are steadily maintained.

The usual number of shoe manufacturers from outside of New England have engaged sample room during the stay of the buyers. Hotels adjacent to the shoe district are most favored by them, but temporary quarters in Lincoln and Essex streets are also engaged by many.

Keep Posted

on the
Special Markets

SHOE AND LEATHER, Tuesdays
WOOL TRADE, Every Wednesday

OUR OWN REPORTS
ORIGINAL, AUTHORITY

In the
Monitor's Financial Pages

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

LINE TO LAKE TANGANYIKA
AUTHORIZED BY REICHSTAG

Extension of East African Railway to End at Kigoma
Which Has Facilities for Docks and Is Sheltered—
Trade Is Already Good in Palm Oil

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Shortly before the Reichstag concluded its sittings it passed a bill enabling the government to extend the existing Central East African railway as far as Lake Tanganyika. This railway, which starts from Dar-es-Salaam on the coast, is already open for a distance of 443 miles from the Indian ocean and it is expected that Tabora, 526 miles from the coast, will be reached by the end of February next.

The terminus of the extension is to be at Kigoma, some three miles to the north of Ujiji, a town of 25,000 inhabitants situated on the shore of Lake Tanganyika. Kigoma was chosen as the terminus because it lies in a well sheltered bay and offers excellent facilities for the construction of docks, quays, etc.

The distance from Tabora to Kigoma

is 265 miles, and the cost of construction of this section of the line is estimated at \$10,500,000, while that of the docks, quays, etc., at Kigoma, together with three coasting steamers, is estimated at \$1,100,000.

The government does not intend to build the line itself, but will lend the money at 4 per cent interest to the East African Railway Company, which will carry out the work.

The country which will be opened up by the extension is said to be fairly well populated and to be capable of considerable development. Already there is a large tract in palm oil, and it is hoped that rice, cotton and sugar can be extensively cultivated. There are also extensive deposits in the Sultanate of Unyika, from which it is hoped that some 10,000 tons per annum could be produced.

TRADE IS ACTIVE
IN ALL PARTS OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The activity of trade generally is being well sustained throughout the state. In the agricultural districts haymaking is proceeding, and in a few weeks harvesting will be in full swing over a large area.

The superintendent of the government labor exchange reports that work in the building trade continues to be very brisk; difficulty is experienced in obtaining sufficient men to meet the demand. Carpenters have been in good demand for town and country work, and while those for the city have been obtained, men for the country are still required.

Masons and bricklayers have been in good demand for town and country work, but cannot be supplied. Plasterers are also required, and any reporting themselves out of work can be placed immediately. Painters have been in very fair demand for country work; full requirements have not been supplied. The engineering trades also continue to be very active.

"HIGH CONSTABLES"
OF EDINBURGH HOLD
THEIR TRICENTENARY

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH.—The High Constables Society of Edinburgh, which recently celebrated its tricentenary by a banquet, is a survival of the days gone by when the Scottish capital was policed by a voluntary band of citizens, and though the activities of the members are, now usually confined to ceremonial occasions, they may still be called upon to assist the regular police in some exceptional emergency.

Lord Rosebery, who gave the toast, said that he had been supplied with an admirable pamphlet on the subject, and from it he gathered that the task of the high constables of Edinburgh had been one of the most arduous that had ever been performed by any body of men.

In 1611 the town council of Edinburgh, who apparently had little success in keeping the peace of the city, thought that it must do something in the cause of law and order. There were many thousands of people in Edinburgh who were constantly breaking the peace of the King, and the remedy which the town council of 1611 found to meet the evil was to appoint 28 gentlemen to deal with it.

Unfortunately there were no records in the seventeenth century of the proceedings of the high constables, "because," said his lordship, "it would have been full of interest, and indeed, full of guidance in this tumultuous time, to know how those 28 gentlemen dealt with the seething and violent population of Edinburgh. They must have been occupying a constant Thetys, guarding pass with very inadequate numbers and always liable at the last resort to be overwhelmed."

"When they first emerged into notice, after a century of it, trust, useful though inglorious obscurity, we find them, in the year 1707, still 28. But even in the eighteenth century we do not know how they coped with the Edinburgh mob. What were the glorious and immortal 28 doing, for example, on the occasion of the Porteous riot? If I had a suspicion lurking inside my bosom at this moment, I should say that in disguise those 28 formed part of the mob."

Having described some other stirring events in the later history of Edinburgh, and referred to the Lord Provost's recent appeal for a volunteer constabulary, Lord Rosebery concluded by saying that a nation lives very lively by keeping a tight hold of its ancient institutions. In his opinion, it was their duty to cling to the old associations which went right back into the glorious past, and which united it with the more material present.

NEW WESLEY HOUSE
OF LONDON MISSION
IS WELL EQUIPPED

Miss Violet Asquith Tells
Indebtedness to Founder,
Rev. Hughes P. Hughes,
Whose Ideal Has Won

PURPOSES VARIED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The West London mission has opened its new home which has been called Wesley house, and occupies a fine site in Kingsway. The mission thus makes concrete the long cherished dream of its founder the Rev. Hughes Price Hughes, and so suitable is the building for its purpose, so carefully planned and well carried out that there is no room to doubt that it would have fulfilled all his hopes.

Wesley house contains a library, a gymnasium, a room for games and a common room, a delightful roof garden and a number of rooms which are to be devoted to quiet study. It is eight stories high.

The top floor is occupied by a comprehensive creche where babies may disappear themselves unseen and unheard by those below. The total cost of the entire building to which the yet unfinished Kingsway hall belongs, will amount to £63,000 (\$315,000).

Miss Violet Asquith, who is a daughter of the prime minister, declared the house to be open and made an interesting speech on social reform, in the course of which she said:

"We rejoice in these buildings as in time of war we might rejoice in a draught, for they have put in our hands a new and powerful instrument—an instrument to my mind of wider range and more varied scope than any draught which has yet been built."

She acknowledged the indebtedness of the mission to the courage of Hughes Price Hughes which had inspired the scheme and remarked that it was "one fragment of his dream for the reconstruction of society on a religious basis."

Miss Asquith went on to say: "I cannot help reminding you that it is not by the rise and fall of states or the march of armies or even the evolution of constitutions that the face of the world has been changed but by religious systems. It is given to you here and now to maintain the tradition of personal service and self-sacrifice handed down to us from the earliest days of Christianity."

ENGLISH SUFFRAGISTS
URGED TO WORK FOR
REFORM BILL CLAUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—When the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies met lately to consider the political situation Mrs. Henry Fawcett read a letter from which it appeared that in Sir Edward Grey's opinion a woman's suffrage amendment to the reform bill would gain support in the cabinet.

The speaker declared that she and the national union greatly appreciated the work done by the conciliation committee in the cause of woman's suffrage. She believed that support for it would also be forthcoming from the Conservatives. That woman's suffrage is now an international question she called upon the meeting to remember. Resolutions in support of the conciliation bill were passed.

The national union urged its members to increased activity in order to insure the enfranchisement of women in 1912 by working for the conciliation bill and for an amendment to the reform bill to include women on those lines which command the greatest support in the House of Commons. The last resolution raised a considerable amount of discussion and Mrs. Fawcett desired to have no mistake made as to the fact that they took a stand which did not include violent methods. Other speakers emphasized this fact also and affirmed that they were only criticizing methods and not persons. Miss Ward in speaking of militants said that absolutely sincere as she believed the persons to be, she still regarded their policy as profoundly mistaken.

BOATS MAKE LARGE HAULS

(Special to the Monitor)

YARMOUTH, Eng.—Two Yarmouth fishing boats which found herrings scarce on the local grounds ran as far as the Straits of Dover in search of the shoals, and came up with them off the French coast where one boat secured a haul of 170,000 and the other took 130,000. They made 24s (\$5.76) per thousand at Yarmouth.

LARGE CODFISH CAUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

PORTLAND, Eng.—A codfish weighing over 31 pounds was landed recently by a Portland fisherman.

WORLD INVITATIONS
WILL BE SENT OUT
BY ROYAL SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Sir Archibald Geikie delivered his presidential address at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, in the course of which he described the steps to be taken by the society for the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation next July.

They had decided, he said, to invite the chief universities, academies, and other societies and institutions in this country, in the overseas dominions, and abroad to send delegates in honor of the occasion. The first reception of the guests would probably be in the rooms of the society, but for the banquet they hoped to be allowed the use of a large hall.

Visitors Will Tour

Arrangements would be made for the visitors to see the public buildings, museums and other objects of interest, and the delegates would probably be invited to see the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. As a permanent memento of the occasion it had been decided to reproduce in facsimile the pages of the charter book containing the signatures of the fellows from that of the founder, Charles II., down to the present day.

The meeting was followed by the anniversary dinner of the society. Lord Justice Buckley, who proposed the toast of the evening, said that in the records of the society since its first meeting in 1645 there were names to be found, each of which contained in itself a whole volume and field of knowledge.

In 1680 Sir Christopher Wren was the president of the society. The seventeenth century contained the name of Pepps and the eighteenth of Sir Isaac Newton. In the nineteenth century were Sir Humphry Davy, Sir Joseph Hooker, Thomas Henry Huxley, Lord Kelvin and Lord Lister. Through these names anyone could picture the enormous benefits which the members of the Royal Society had conferred on humanity.

Copley Medal Won

The president then proposed "The Medalists," and stated that the Copley medal, the highest honor which was in the gift of the society, had this year been awarded to Sir George Howard Darwin, "for his long series of researches on tidal theory, including its bearing on the physical construction of the earth and on problems of evolution in the planetary system."

Sir George Darwin said that one of his contributions to the field of knowledge was the investigation of the pressure of loose earth, a subject of supreme interest to engineers. He carried out these investigations in his room at Cambridge with a wooden box, a piece of tarpaulin, a heap of sand and a biscuit tin.

One day, as he was engaged in lading the sand from the wooden box into the biscuit tin, he said to his bedmaker, "This is a funny sort of job, Mrs. Pleasants." "Oh yes, sir," she answered, "but it amuses you." That, said Sir George Darwin, illustrates the attitude of the British people toward science.

CHANGES IN LONDON
SCHOOLS WILL MARK
EPOCH IN EDUCATION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The London county council education committee has decided on a scheme for the further provision of school accommodation for London.

This scheme is to cost \$4,500,000, and it involves the erection of many more schools, the enlargement of several existing schools, and the remodeling of all the old board schools, which were built in some cases for classes of 80 scholars. For the future there are to be 48 infants per class and 40 pupils in the higher standards. This scheme will take 15 years to complete and is regarded as a new epoch in educational progress. It should be added that it will put 2½d (5 cents) on the rates.

A proposal was also unanimously adopted to grant £10 (\$50) bursaries to some 500 scholars so that they may remain at the new central schools until they reach the age of 15. The grants will be made to those parents who are not able to afford the loss of a year's earning power from their children.

CHILDREN TO HEAR LECTURES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Royal Institution of Great Britain has for 85 years arranged a number of lectures for children, which have always been given by a scientific man of considerable reputation. This year the lectures are to be given by Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, F. R. S., secretary of the Zoological Society. The following are the titles of some of his lectures, "Colors and Patterns of Young Animals," "Young Animals at Home" and "The Feeding of Young Animals."

LANCASHIRE COTTON
MILLS YIELD SMALL
RETURNS ON CAPITAL

Although the Results Are
Unsatisfactory They Are
Vast Improvement on the
Figures of Previous Year

PROSPECTS BRIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—An interesting analysis of trade results of the Lancashire cotton spinning companies for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1911, has been published by William Tattersall of this city.

The figures given embrace the returns of 76 mills, with a share capital of £2,806,798, and loans £1,394,792. The value of machinery, including plant, in these mills amounts to £3,288,317, and the number of spindles includes 2,687,348 twists and 3,883,184 weft spindles.

Of the 76 companies under review, 45 made a total profit of £79,724, while 31 experienced a total loss of £48,711 during the 12 months. On these figures the profit on share capital amounts to a little over 1 per cent per annum, while the gain on share and loan capital combined is ¾ per cent per annum. These results, though unsatisfactory in themselves, constitute a vast improvement on the previous year, and prospects at the present time are decidedly brighter than they have been for a long time back.

The following table shows the profits and losses of the spinning trade for the past 10 years:

Year.	No. of companies.	Profit.	Average profit per company.
1902.....	85	*£1,436	*£16
1903.....	90	*£5,322	*£59
1904.....	90	31,729	352
1905.....	90	695,070	7,701
1906.....	90	396,092	4,385
1907.....	100	1,321,157	13,211
1908.....	100	586,511	5,865
1909.....	100	*£2,072	*£23
1910.....	100	*£368,006	*£3,680
1911.....	76	31,013	408

*Loss.

LIBERAL MEMBERS
UNITE TO KEEP HOLD
ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Not long ago a circular was sent out by Noel Buxton, M. P., and A. Ponsonby, M. P., referring to the management of foreign affairs, maintaining that it was not possible for members to obtain sufficient information on the subject, with the result that the management of foreign affairs was gradually being withdrawn from the House of Commons.

A meeting has now been held of the members who responded to this appeal and at this meeting, which was largely attended, it was resolved that the members who agreed with the sentiments of the circular should be constituted a permanent group whose object should be to promote the application to foreign affairs of principles in harmony with the traditions of the Liberal party.

A general committee was subsequently chosen, with Mr. Buxton as chairman and Mr. Ponsonby as subcommittee; subcommittees being also appointed to watch over (1) relations with Germany; (2) relations with Russia; (3) relations with Persia; (4) the far east; (5) arbitration with America; (6) the near east and the Congo.

REFINEMENT SEEN
IN WORKINGMEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A meeting of the National Home-Reading Union was held at Sunderland House, Curzon street, the residence of the Duchess of Marlborough.

Sir James Foxall, M. P., said one could not help noticing that a love for literature and a greater growth of refinement were coming on in the working classes. There was a different mentality in the people with whom one came in contact every day, and that was borne out by the opinion of many members of the House of Commons, who were agreed that in order to interest audiences a reasonable and closely woven argument was required.

With regard to the book supply in the country, he said lending libraries were very rare and he feared the parish lending library consisted of too many semi-theological works to be of much interest. It was in that direction that good work by the Union could be done.

NEW COMET FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Another new comet, the eighth found during the year, has been discovered by M. Schuamasse, an assistant at the Nice observatory. The comet is only of the twelfth magnitude, but is expected to increase somewhat in brightness. It is a morning star, rising 5½ hours before the sun.

BRITISH OFFICERS DISCUSS
POINTS IN ARMY AEROPLANE

Among Requirements Cited Are Absolute Silence, Simple Engine, Ability to Land in Bad Country, to Fly in Strong Wind and to Carry Weapon

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At the meeting held recently by the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain at the Royal United Service Institution in order to discuss the requirements of the military aeroplane, two points in particular emerged, namely, the importance of securing absolute silence and the necessity of providing a chassis which would permit of the machine landing in the worst possible country.

Colonel Capper, who opened the discussion, expressed his opinion that the military aeroplane should be armed with some light form of weapon for use against the enemy's aeroplanes. It should be able to fly in a strong and variable wind, be easy to learn and manipulate, and provided with an engine of a sufficiently simple nature to be kept in good order by men of average mechanical skill.

Capt. C. J. Burke, of the air battalion,

LUTON CHAMBER CONCERNED

(Special to the Monitor)

LUTON, Eng.—Luton Chamber of Commerce has approached the Board of Trade in connection with the proposed visit to the town of a woman representative of the Victorian state government who is coming to England to try to induce skilled workers to emigrate to Victoria.

INDIAN WINS ESSAY PRIZE

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—One of the blue ribbons at Cambridge University, the members' prize for an English essay, has this year for the first time been awarded to a native of India, Kshites Chandra Sen, of Trinity hall.

The First Fast Steamer in 1912
For London—Paris—Bremen
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Sailing THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, at 10 A. M.

SAILINGS

Barbarossa, Thursday, Jan. 11
George Washington, Largest German Steamer, Tuesday, Jan. 23
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Tuesday, Feb. 6

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Mediterranean Saturday Sailings, 11 A. M.

S. S. BERLIN (new) JANUARY 20

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proposed three different types of machine, carrying respectively one, two and three persons.

The first would be a particularly swift machine sent out with the object of obtaining some specific information, the second an armed machine for detailed observations, and the third for prolonged work in the case of an engagement, in which case a relief pilot would be necessary.

LAND BOUGHT IN
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—In his report of the last financial year the surveyor-general states:

The harvest last year was not quite so good as that of the preceding year, although the area under cultivation exceeded that of any previous year. The yield was short of that of 1909-10, but in both these years it was between 4,000,000 bushels and 5,000,000 bushels in excess of any previous year.

The territorial revenue for the year under review was £473,791, against £368,048 for the year ended June 30, 1910. The excess over the estimate for the last year was £116,476, and the unusually large amount of revenue is mainly due to the fact that a great number of holders of right of purchase leases taken shortly after the passing of the act of 1888 have completed the purchase of their holdings rather than accept the increased rent and purchase money fixed for the renewal of their leases.

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REFINEMENT SEEN
IN WORKINGMEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A meeting of the National Home-Reading Union was held at Sunderland House, Curzon street, the residence of the Duchess of Marlborough.

Sir James Foxall, M. P., said one could not help noticing that a love for literature and a greater growth of refinement were coming on in the working classes. There was a different mentality in the people with whom one came in contact every day, and that was borne out by the opinion of many members of the House of Commons, who were agreed that in order to interest audiences a reasonable and closely woven argument was required.

With regard to the book supply in the country, he said lending libraries were very rare and he feared the parish lending library consisted of too many semi-theological works to be of much interest. It was in that direction that good work by the Union could be done.

NEW COMET FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Another new comet, the eighth found during the year, has been discovered by M. Schuamasse, an assistant at the Nice observatory. The comet is only of the twelfth magnitude, but is expected to increase somewhat in brightness. It is a morning star, rising 5½ hours before the sun.

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THE HOME FORUM

OLD SCOTTISH BARONIAL MANSION

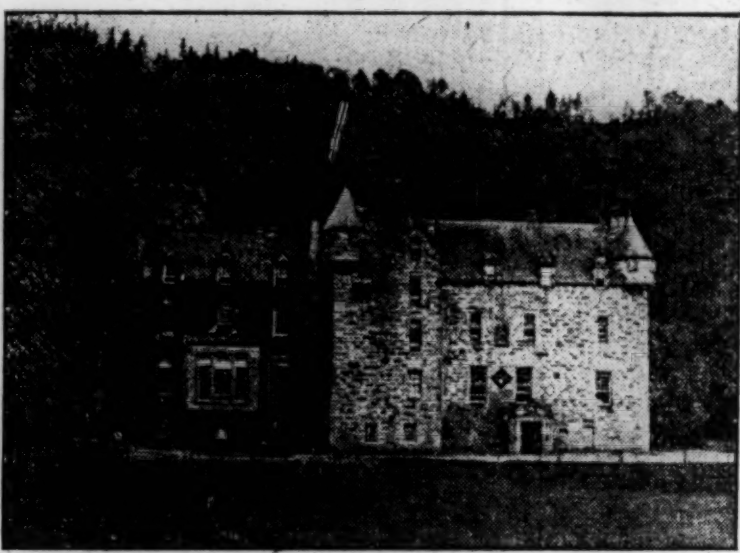
CASTLE MENZIES resembles the typical baronial mansion of the sixteenth century with its massive walls, high roof, quaint turrets and pinnacles, old-fashioned dormer windows and ivy-clad oriel. Pleasantly situated at the foot of the luxuriantly wooded Rock of Weem in Strath Tay, Perthshire, it stands amid some of the finest sycamores and Spanish chestnuts in Scotland. The park around the castle has in fact long been famous for the fine quality of its trees and shrubs, which are well known to all interested in arboriculture.

The original founder, Sir Robert Menzies, obtained in 1510 a charter from James IV, consolidating his scattered estates in the surrounding district into a free barony, and in 1571 the bare portion of the castle to the east was built by him. The ivy-covered portion and other extensive additions were made in 1840 by Sir Neil Menzies.

The castle possesses two relics of the famous battle of Bannockburn, the broadsword belonging to Sir Alexander Menzies, an ancestor of the old chief, Sir Robert, and the identical bagpipes played during the battle by the piper Macintyre at the head of the clan Menzies. There are also some valuable relics of Mary Queen of Scots including the ebony escritoire and cabinet bearing her arms and monogram carved upon them, and her bed-chamber with its furniture and tapestry still intact.

The dining room, which is finely paneled, contains family portraits painted at various periods extending over nearly three centuries. Several of the earlier examples are by Sir John de Medina, while some of the more recent are by Sir Henry Raeburn and Sir John Watson Gordon. The bedroom which was occupied by Prince Charles Edward in 1745 is decorated with a remarkable piece of tapestry depicting the story of Dido and Aeneas and there are several other fine pieces of old tapestry in the castle.

The place is altogether rich in historical associations. In 1689 when General Mackay's troops retired from their doubtful victory over Claverhouse, at the Pass of Killiecrankie, they rested for some time at Castle Menzies on their way to Stirling and were hospitably entertained. In 1715 the adherents of Mar attacked the castle and plundered it.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
CASTLE MENZIES, ABERFELDY, SCOTLAND

and in 1746 Sir Robert Menzies, at that time its owner, suffered severely at the hands of the Hanoverians. It became the headquarters in the district for the troops of Montrose, Mackay, Argyll, Mar

and Pringle successively, and underwent many vicissitudes during these troublous times because of the opposing interests of the Jacobites and the Hanoverians.

EDUCATING A PUBLIC IN ART

ART is misconceived by those diletanti who regard it merely as the personal expression of some select and lonely genius. Art, at its highest, is neither lonely nor select, but public and general in its appeal and its importance; and a great work of art, once fashioned, ceases to belong personally to the man who made it, but belongs instead to his nation and his age. The fact that great artists appear not singly but in groups, and always at such times and places when the general public recognizes their utterance as the expression of its own unuttered ecstasy of life, indicates that art should be regarded not as a function of the individual, but as a function of the people.

It follows that the best way to evoke great art is to educate the public to a great appreciation. Give the plant the proper soil, and it will thrive and flower. What the people really want they assuredly shall have; and when they want great art, great artists will emerge to give it to them. If we want great statues for our city, our primary concern is not to educate a sculptor to fashion them, for the sculptor can educate himself; our concern is, rather, to educate our citizens to desire them.

It is not our painters that we need to educate.

Origins of the English Newspaper

The name of Daniel Defoe is associated for the world today with his capital romance that charms child life the world over. For "Robinson Crusoe" has been set into various languages and is probably the one most universally known among tales of adventure for children, though it was not written primarily for children.

There is another claim to fame which is not so well known of Defoe. His monumental work was his periodical, the Review published three times a week during the greater part of his career, and which really made the model for the Tatler and Spectator which followed it, and was in effect the origin of the modern newspaper, where not only news and literary material but leading articles on political and other questions seek to influence public opinion. Until the Review these were published separately. Political pamphlets were scattered broadcast by men who ventured to criticize the powers that were. There were various new sheets and newsletters in circulation, such as the famous Oxford Gazette, afterward the London Gazette, published first in 1665, but with Defoe's work the completeness of the modern newspaper seems first to have been shadowed forth in a single publication.

Defoe began his Review while he was in Newgate, imprisoned for a political offense, and it is said that perhaps to no other man can a work of equal magnitude be credited, that is, of equal literary merit together with quantity. The Review was written almost entirely by Defoe and contained something like finished essays on questions of policy, trade and domestic concerns. This Review preceded Steele's Tatler by five years.

Robinson Crusoe was such a success that Defoe produced several other romances, and even a sequel to "Robinson Crusoe"; and in this way he became the founder of the modern English novel. It is interesting in this connection to note that his production of the newspaper preceded the first English romance or modern novel by 15 years.

When I took Whitman the popular magazines I noticed that he always looked at the advertisements first. Sometimes he looked at nothing else. "They are the sum and substance of the magazines," he said. He could miss so and so's article. But he wouldn't miss the last thing in hair brushes or patent beds and reaping machines. To him the magazine was the advertisements. The rest might be but was not necessary.—H. Traubel in the Conservator.

As Ye Would

If I should see
A brother languishing in sore distress,
And I should turn and leave him com-
fortless,
When I might be
A messenger of hope and happiness—
How could I ask to have what I denied,
In my own hour of bitterness supplied?

If I might share
A brother's load along the dusty way,
And I should turn and walk alone that
day,
How could I dare—
When in the evening watch I knelt to
pray—
To ask for help to bear my pain and
loss,
If I had heeded not my brother's
cross?

If I might sing
A little song to cheer a fainting heart—
And I should seal my lips and sit apart,
When I might bring
A bit of sunshine for life's ache and
smart—
How could I hope to have my grief
relieved,
If I kept silent when my brother
grieved?

And so I know
That day is lost wherein I fail to lend
A helping hand to some wayfaring
friend;
But if it show
A burden lightened by the cheer I send,
Then do I hold the golden hours well
spent,
And lay me down to sleep in sweet
content.

—Edith Virginia Brandt.

Schools Normal

The so-called feminization of our schools must be spoken of with all the solemnity befitting a secret mystery. Nobody has seen it; nobody has yet pointed out regiments of effete molly-coddles coming forth from our schools; on the contrary, they persist in sending forth wholesome, natural boyish boys.—Ladies Home Journal.

PROGRESS OF SOCIAL WORK IN AMERICA

WRITING of social work in the United States, Lillian Brandt tells cheerily enough in the Chautauqua that for this country at least there is no defined class of people who are supposed to be "the poor." The ranks of those needing aid are constantly changing.

Marking of Old Site

Most people who visit Paris know the Place de la Bastille, where on the pavement the outline of the old prison fortress is reproduced, for the benefit of those interested, in colored lines.

Some recollections of this, probably, inspired the members of the Topographical Society, who recently paid a visit to the site of Old Whitehall, in determining them to reproduce the outline of the old palace in a similar way, so marking quite a different page in the history of England, a page on which is inscribed the names of a great poet and a great queen.

The Daily News reports an interview which a representative of that paper was granted with Sir Laurence Gomme, who said that when "Mr. Ernest Law delivered an address on Shakespeare at Whitehall, the lines of the palace were dotted on the ground with chalk, and we were thus enabled to see the exact spot where Shakespeare stood during the production of his plays before Queen Elizabeth. It was then proposed that these chalk lines should in some way be recorded."

Many portions of the old palace are incorporated in the present buildings, but the outline of its former walls are unseen. Very soon these will be marked out by the use of colored blocks inserted into the existing pavement.

And lastly 'tis love to God and the brethren which raises the soul above all worldly considerations, and as it gives a taste of heaven upon earth so 'tis heaven in the fulness of it hereafter to the truly charitable here.—William Penn.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Elegant Gentleman

When the Infanta Dona Eulalia of Spain was in New York in 1893 she made her home at a hotel in upper Fifth avenue where a woman who had been presented at an entertainment given by the Circulo Colon-Cervantes in her honor called on the royal visitor. She took with her a little four-year-old, who was anxious to see a "real live princess."

"Although the room was quite full," said the woman, recalling the incident, "it was very quiet. Suddenly Edith ran to me and pointing at the uniformed footman at the door asked: 'Mamma, is that Mr. Eulalalee?' Everybody wanted to laugh, but no one did except our hostess, and her tact put us at ease. Before we went away she and my little inquisitive had become good friends, but I never hear her name without thinking of 'Mr. Eulalalee.'—New York Tribune.

Today's Puzzle

CONCEALED AUTHORS

Three in each paragraph.
1. It was to welcome the herald, richly clad, that a bee cherished the desire to buzz round his head rather too busily.
2. The ancestral cot that I spent my youth in still stands. In front of it is a superb urn Etie set up to mark the spot where our dog, Hero, earned the name "Defender of the Birds."
3. When William on his travels sets out he yearly visits foreign lands and states that in Morocco operas are presented on a grand scale, for he has seen a "representation of Moscow perfect in all its details."

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Toys

Canary on Guard

Nobody has ever looked upon a canary hitherto as a useful member of society. It is reported that some people living at Balham, near London, have a canary, however, which takes upon itself the task of minding the baby when it is asleep. This bird, which is given complete freedom, goes all over the house at will. When the baby goes to sleep it hops on the cradle and stays there until it awakes. If any one comes near it ruffles up its feathers and shows every sign of disapproval.

Aunt Ann had been to the Symphony concert for the first time. "Well, how did you enjoy Seidl?" asked her nephew. "Well, he seemed to me to know his business. Every time he looked around the stage and saw a man idle he shook his stick at him and made him play."

CONTENTMENT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE man or woman who has a demonstrable knowledge of spiritual truth, whether much or little, but the best obtainable under the circumstances, has a possession the value of which can hardly be overestimated, because he or she is supplied with an exact, an unchangeable and a scientific rule of righteousness, an unfailing and a perfect standard of daily thought and action. Such cannot help basing their all upon that which they have proved or are proving to be true, for there is, indeed, nothing on earth so helpful and satisfying as each successive proof of ever-active, impersonal, divine Truth, a potent, convincing and an undeniable proof, which brings one into closer and closer communion with God and His Christ, enabling one to stand up and declare with St. Paul, "I am not ashamed; for I know whom I have believed." "The delight in the law of God after the inward man."

Mortals everywhere are seeking contentment, adopting many and varied methods whereby they may win this coveted prize. Some are laboring under the impression that the getting of money

and the multitude of material things that go with it will afford contentment; some that fame and position and social standing will bring it; others that travel and ease and amusement—entertainment in the popular sense of the term—will provide it, while many are governed by the belief that genuine and enduring contentment is not to be had here and now, but instead in a future world which they are pleased to call heaven.

The Scriptures aver that in God "we live and move and have our being." Now if it is true that the real life and being of man are in Mind, and no sound thinker can doubt this for a moment, and that man has his life and being in God then, since man is the image and likeness of God as the first chapter of Genesis portrays, God must be Mind (and here we employ capitalization owing to a synonymous reference to Deity) and man must be Mind's idea. Thus we see that in his true and divinely natural state "man is more than a material form with a mind inside," and that he "has no separate mind from God" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, pp. 238, 475); that he is indeed the perfect creation, reflection or expression of God who is infinite

Mind, Spirit, and that for this reason man is not, never was and never will be material, but eternally spiritual.

With these grand facts before us it is clear that all men should learn to look to their source, divine Mind, Spirit, for all good, and that if they fail to do this, fail to see themselves as spiritual rather than material, they also will fail to get good, for there is and can be no real and lasting good in matter. And so if men would come into possession of pure and permanent contentment, they must be logical and consistent both in theory and practice, must not preach one thing and do another, but must strive to find the right and to be governed by it in every experience, it matters not what the temporary cost might seem to be. If they will do this it will not be long until they have tangible, indisputable proof that "all is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all" (Science and Health, p. 468); until they see that the "rest or quietness" which they so much long for is possible in their "present condition," and that either worldly things or a blind belief in a future-world salvation is not in harmony with the Scriptures which say, "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world." "The kingdom of God is at hand," "within you."

Christian Science doubtless has done more to bring contentment into the lives of men and women than has anything else in modern times. And how has it been able to do this? how has it been so successful when all other means and methods have failed more or less? The answer is, by declaring and demonstrating that God, who is Mind, Truth and Life, is not only good and loving, but omnipotent and omnipresent—all-power and presence—and that man is God's offspring, "in a degree as perfect as the Mind that forms him" (Science and Health, p. 337). Resting on a spiritual and not on a material basis, Christian Science bids its followers to call upon their heavenly Father in every time of need, bids them to know and understand that God is no respecter of persons, but that He is a rewarder of them who approach Him in the right way. Thus does Christian Science bring to waiting and ready hearts that peace which passeth human understanding, and thus does it prove those inspiring words of Paul to Timothy, "Godliness with contentment is great gain."

COLLEGE DEMOCRACY AND SPORT

A SEVERE arraignment of modern college life is made in a frank piece of writing in the Atlantic by an undergraduate of Columbia, Ralph Bourne finds that whereas of old the average college society was more democratic than the community around it, now the colleges in towns and cities are more keenly alive to and jealous of class distinctions than any other American community. The club life of the fraternities fosters this, and the simple fact seems to be that the men most socially fit, that is,

those from homes where the superficial qualities of manner and pleasing address have had attention, are the men who make their standing through their devotion to extra-curricular activities, leaving scholarship for those whom he calls the "unpresentable."

The support of athletics by college authorities and by alumni is another college error, he thinks, because it helps to make the athletic prestige of the college important. If the games were supported from the undergraduate body in a normal way the successful athlete would hold only his natural place of interest among his fellows. Now the leading player in various games wins almost a world-wide fame through the publicity given to college sports. He becomes practically a professional athlete, and college appears a place where professional athletes are made, where the production of the athlete is the highest glory of the school.

This general public sentiment influences the whole world of the college, and the actual result is to make college men often ashamed of good scholarship when they have it.

Athletics exist in colleges for the sake of helping all the men to an all-round development, hoping to forward so the mental training itself. Its effect is seen to be the very opposite of what is normally the result sought from such games and sports.

This undergraduate youth seems, then, to plead for more democracy in college life, to be secured through a wholesome effort in that direction by the governing body, and to a relegation of college athletics to their normal relation to the whole work of the course, this to be brought about not so much by discouraging athletics on the part of the directors as by ceasing to encourage them, leaving them to be handled as any group of playing boys elsewhere would do.

What Dr. Grenfell Said at Smith

When Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell spoke at the vesper service at Smith College lately he said in part: I was dining with a number of people the other night, and the person on my right began the conversation by asking me whether I was a missionary. From the tone in which it was asked I gathered that to her a missionary was a queer sort of creature, who instead of getting all he could out of life, tried to put something in it. When a little later the same evening I was asked whether I really thought missionaries did any good I couldn't help asking my friend whether the life of the average person on Fifth avenue did any good. Now I do not know why I am certain. I am not a philosopher or a theologian, but I believe that the only person who can speak really is the person who can speak from experience. If I do not make a great mistake, Jesus put far less importance on a person's intellectual attitude than he put on the attitude of his will. He taught that the road to knowledge was through the will. We should follow in his steps.

Referring to his work in Labrador, Dr. Grenfell said: We want teachers badly. One of our best teachers there has charge of 80 children. What can a young teacher do with 80 children? You can get joy out of the games and pleasures of life, but you can't get real joy unless you follow the footsteps of Jesus. Don't wait to know everything before you begin, and may God grant to every one of us a desire to live.

Defeat is bitter; bitter to have fought And failed, inglorious, in the project planned; Through day and nighttime to have striven and wrought, And seen fond hopes fall like a house of sand; But bitterer by far, beyond all thought, To find the prize but ashes in the hand! —Clinton Scollard.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, December 26, 1911

Austria and Italy

It is characteristic of the want of proportion with which political affairs are judged in the world that the removal of the chief of the Austrian staff has passed with less comment than a skirmish in an oasis in Tripoli. Yet the success of the Italian troops in recovering certain positions, from which they had previously been driven by the Turks, is the proverbial china orange in comparison to the Lombard street of Conrad von Hotzendorf's removal. The chief of the Austrian general staff is the ablest soldier in the dual monarchy, perhaps the ablest soldier in Europe. He stands high in the confidence of the Emperor; higher still, it is believed, in that of the heir apparent, the Archduke Franz-Ferdinand. Yet he has been removed to the position of inspector of the forces, loaded with honors, and all because—because Count Von Aehrenthal told the Emperor he must choose between the chief of his staff and his foreign secretary, between peace in Europe or war on both sides of the Mediterranean. It was the policy of General Von Hotzendorf in attempting to coerce the third party to the triple alliance into peace with Turkey by massing an overwhelming army on the frontiers of Venetia, that brought about the crisis. But it was not mere consideration for the nerves of Constantinople which dictated the policy; it was not even any undue respect for the feelings of the Wilhelmstrasse, it was the conviction that Italy was not only lost to the triple alliance, but was steadily drifting in the direction of the triple entente.

It is perfectly clear from all this that there was a moment, during the last few weeks, when Europe was once more almost on the verge of war. The ill-considered action of Italy in her sudden descent on Tripoli has had something of the effect of a stone thrown into the water sending out its ever widening circles of motion. It is difficult to say where these circles will stop. The Germania, the organ of the Center party in Germany, a paper in close touch with the more conservative political elements of the dual monarchy, thunders in unmistakable terms, declaring that the first soldier in Austria has been temporarily, but only temporarily, thrust into the background by a politician whose career is over. This is not encouraging for the future. But what is encouraging is the manner in which today the war clouds "come up like thunder" on the political horizon, only, at what seems the very moment of bursting, to begin to disperse and disappear. Men today do not want war, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for any man, no matter how great his influence, to bring about a war. If the sword has not yet been beaten into a ploughshare, it is, at any rate, retained in the scabbard.

Safety of National Archives

BE THE economizing mood of Congress what it may, it cannot decently ignore the appeal that has just gone up to it from the American Historical Association. A national archive building is needed, both for reasons of administration and reasons of safety. As at present dealt with, scattered about among the various departments of government, both the time and energy of officials and of legitimate historical investigators are wasted in gaining access to required documents. Viewed simply from this standpoint, conditions now are utterly inadequate. But the interests of history and of posterity make necessary yet another indictment. Priceless material for the chronicler and historian now is filed and stored under physical conditions that are as negligent as those which obtained in the New York state capital prior to the fire which put out of existence these documents that never can be replaced. The library of Congress, it is true, has within its walls and under its intelligent custody much material that prior to its erection was in peril. But the documents so protected are only a fraction of those needing care. Practically everything pertaining to the diplomatic, military, fiscal and legislative procedure of the nation and its vast internal growth, as carried on under the department of the interior, so far as the official record goes, is now housed and filed in ways that may be bettered; and this, perhaps, in no finer way than by bringing all the material together in a building especially prepared for the service and maintained adequately as befits the grave task and responsibility of custody and of indexing which will be imposed upon the guardians.

Municipal Markets, Pro and Con

MUNICIPAL markets are not new in this country. Fifty years ago every city and considerable town had a public market place. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis and other cities that might be named still maintain great market houses. Such names as "Washington Market," "Faneuil Hall Market," "Quincy Market," "French Market," "Union Market," are familiar to people the country over. St. Louis once had three or four great markets. Chicago has today three squares upon which market houses once stood. A generation ago, every small town in the South and Southwest had a central market place. Most of those communities have outgrown these centers. The privately-owned market, grocery and butcher shop have supplanted them. This is as true of Great Britain and Ireland and of parts of the continent as it is of the United States. Yet in some of the cities at home and abroad, great and small, the public market still exists and prospers.

These markets were and are, however, public markets, only in the sense that they were and are administered as to their general business management by the respective municipalities. The stalls or booths have always been let to private tenants. What is proposed now is that the municipality shall not only own and operate the markethouse but go into the business of operating the stalls or booths. We are told that in the city, where the experiment is likely to be first made on anything like an important scale, the intention is not to displace existing distributive concerns, but, through publicity and regulation, to keep prices at a fair and proper point and to save the consumer from extortion.

There appears, on the one hand, very good excuse for a movement, official or other, which will put a stop to the cornering of foodstuffs. It has been demonstrated in some instances that prices

charged the ultimate consumer were out of all proportion to the prices received by the original producer. It has not been satisfactorily shown, however, that the retailer is the blamable factor in the high-cost-of-living situation, nor that a movement for municipal markets, which will strike him first of all, will solve the problem. We do not hear of retailers of foodstuffs acquiring great fortunes. It is questionable even if the commission men or the cold storage men have made great fortunes of late. Still, prices are too high, and the consumer is justified in seeking a remedy for a condition which, he frequently alleges, drains away his income.

Savings banks reports, nevertheless, disprove the allegation that he is being drained so completely. Savings of the wage earners of the country show a constant increase. The condition of the American truck gardener and farmer does not indicate that he is suffering from the state of the market. He has had fifteen years of prosperity that borders on the phenomenal. If there is cause for complaint anywhere it seems to be among the salaried and so-called middle classes. But beyond all this the fact stands out that the high cost of living is not a local or a national, but a universal, problem. Isolated cases there are, of course, where high prices are traceable to artificial methods of regulating the supply, but when the high average of prices prevails in the village and town as well as in the city, in the West and South as well as in the East, in Europe as well as in America, it must be that some universal cause is operating, and that the conditions resulting can be improved or corrected only by the removal of this cause. What it is has been made evident in a hundred ways during the last few years; it is made evident enough, however, in the population reports from all parts of the world, which show a steady flow from the agricultural districts to the industrial centers. The world's increase of foodstuff consumers in these days is out of proportion to its increase of foodstuff producers. Municipal markets will not cure this. Economists and statesmen, and thinkers and workers in general, have got to go deeper for a remedy. Even though hackneyed of late, the phrase "Back to the soil" has lost none of its force.

IN THE light of facts revealed by modern exploration throughout these continents it is becoming more and more an absurdity to talk of the "discovery" of America in the commonly accepted meaning of that term. Southwestern United States, Mexico and Peru, to go no farther and no deeper into the matter, afford ample evidence of the existence of civilizations antedating by many centuries that in which Vespucci and Colombo entered upon their famous adventures. The Zunians, the Aztecs, the Toltecs and the Incas form a quartet of protests against the claim of the European that he was the first to spread the light of intelligence along these shores, but research has gone even beyond them, for, 2000 feet above the base of the Coropuna mountain range in Peru, on the great Machu Pichu plateau, an expedition from Yale University, just returned, has visited the famous "city of marble," the history of which was enshrouded in haze even in Pizarro's days.

The Yale explorers were not the first to move among those massive ruins, nor are they yet prepared to make known the full results of their observations. They found walls fifteen feet high of pure white granite, not marble, the remains of what were once undoubtedly beautiful buildings. They found that the architecture resembled that of the ancient Egyptians. They found that these walls at intervals were relieved by T-shaped windows, the framework of which rested on sills magnificently carved. Some of the stones in the base of the walls, they found, measured 12 feet in length, eight in breadth and six in depth. They found here, in fact, just such problems as the archeologist, the architect, the engineer and the historian have been confronted with in the most ancient cities of the most ancient lands of the presumed-to-be more ancient continents.

All of the interesting details of the work of this expedition will be made known in due time. The professors and the engineers in the party have not as yet had an opportunity to get their notes together. Their explorations extended beyond the "city of marble." But in this one item there is sufficient material for present thought. When was it inhabited? What kind of people inhabited it? What has become of them? Even the learned men of Yale cannot answer these questions in a satisfactory manner. The best they can do is to take the premise as they find it and draw from it rational conclusions. These, to say the least, leave the theory that civilization was first brought to these shores in Spanish caravels in a ridiculous light.

THE hope is expressed in one of the great Mississippi valley cities that the big dredges may do for the big rivers what they have done for the Panama canal, in the way of providing a deep channel. Permanent banks are the first great need of the big rivers. With these confining the channels within reasonable bounds, dredging would hardly be necessary. The Eads jetties show how the Mississippi has been made to deepen its own channel at its mouth.

It is understood that the Democrats will hold their national convention first next year. This would have at least one advantage. They would have the first choice of good platform planks that in these days can be adjusted to any platform.

PERHAPS the watch trust does not affect the average person anywhere near so much as the independent maker who discovers at the slightest opportunity that a watch needs a mainspring, a hair-spring and a thorough cleaning.

IT MAY be a mere coincidence, but a discussion of the idea of returning to a mild form of corporal punishment in the Boston schools had scarcely arisen before seven schooners loaded with shingles arrived in the harbor.

ONE of these days, when the ladies are voting, the progressive mayor of some progressive city may open a municipal marked-down sale of men's neckwear and thereby secure a grip on his office that nothing can loosen.

THE London dramatic censor has done that which even a dramatic censor can do with the general approval of dramatic writers. He has resigned.

THE United States postoffice, from all accounts, has done a record holiday business this year, even without a parcels post service.

COLONEL BRYAN may be expected to inquire on his return, and somewhat sharply, what all this indorsing in Nebraska means.

Boston's Recreation Centers

A WHOLESOME cooperative movement is under way by which the most competent persons in Boston are to make a careful study of the centers of recreation for youth which might provide opportunities for dancing and similar forms of sociability. The mayor has recently indicated concern over some of the untoward phases of the problem, and he is disposed, we believe, to cooperate with public opinion in enforcing a higher standard when it becomes clear just what should be done. That Police Commissioner O'Meara will aid any sensible move for restriction is probable.

The difference between the old and the new method of approach to this matter of recreation is so marked that it is difficult to realize how rigid and inflexible the original tradition of the city was, and how far the community has moved on toward a far from Puritan point of view. The impossibility of prohibition being admitted, and the inadvisability of it as well, the problem of the community as such and of privately supported social agencies also is simply one of substituting, as far as possible, the good for the bad, the better for the good and the best for the better. Conceding that contemporary urban conditions of living and of industry make inevitable partial use of time freed from toil for purposes of diversion or pleasure, the problem then simply becomes a question as to where and how the end desired shall be gained. Neither the apartment nor the tenement house make for domestic hospitality or social functions based on neighborliness. The place of assembly usually must be outside the home.

This being so, the critical question emerges, Who shall provide recreation centers and how far shall they be controlled by society in its own ethical interests? Now, too often, the instinct that forces youth to assemble is traded upon by selfish persons for their own enrichment and with complete indifference to the moral results to participants. The more the problem is investigated, the stronger grows the conviction that society must assume more direct control and that a natural community center for such forms of social intercourse is the public schoolhouse.

THE Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in New York harbor has no doubt brought home to the minds and hearts of millions of onlookers truths of helpful kind that no other expression of inter-republican amity could have effected in any like way. Oratory and its record in print are evanescent and circumscribed in influence compared with the enduring, monumental forms of bronze or stone that symbolize profound emotions and great ideals, and that can be seen by the innumerable hosts that generation after generation visit historic spots or walk the streets of national capitals. Hence artistic genius is sagacious when it seeks to display its handiwork in such strategic centers, and communities wishing to perpetuate their emotions of fraternity do well, we believe, to call to their aid great sculptors.

To illustrate: Next June on the shores of Lake Champlain a monument authorized and paid for by Congress is to be dedicated in memory of the gallant French explorer. This naturally will be an occasion when historian, poet and orator will be called upon to do justice to the enterprise, courage, romance and ultimate pathos of the period of French domination of regions of America about which Parkman has written with authority. France has in her ambassador, M. Jusserand, a scholar, man of letters and a charming speaker who can be expected to rise worthily to the occasion. But a more enduring mark of French appreciation for the nation that is to honor a French explorer is to be left behind when the brilliant audience disperses. Rodin's bust La France, symbolizing a people full of grace, vivacity and courage, will find its resting place in a spot of which its maker never dreamed when he was creating it, and through coming years Americans visiting the spot will have a chance to see not only a memorial to a representative of martial and adventuresome France but also a fine specimen of the unique art of an innovator and explorer in methods of sculpture about which there is no dispute as to their sincerity and boldness, qualities that Champlain also displayed.

Assuming that this project of eminent French citizens is carried out, it will be one of several instances during the past decade showing that America and France are to find ties of amity in esthetic forms of expression. Such links are not so strong, perhaps, as those of race, religion and language. But they are not to be underrated.

NEW YORK is just now setting out to rehabilitate Central park, and the interest which the rest of the country and much of the world will assuredly feel in this undertaking leads us to touch briefly upon the relation of the city park to humanity in general. Central park, New York, is not in a true sense a local institution. The interest which the country and a large part of the world take in it is due to the all-pervading human sentiment in these days that what one community, one country, one individual, does to promote taste, comfort and happiness is done for all. The interest would be the same were any other park of wide celebrity in question. Central park happens to be situated in New York, but it really belongs to the world.

This is equally true of Hyde park, London; of the Garden of the Tuileries, Paris; of the Thiergarten, Berlin; of Boston Common; of Fairmount park, Philadelphia; of Golden Gate park, San Francisco; of Jackson square, New Orleans; of Lincoln park, Chicago—of any of the famous parks, pleasure grounds, squares, in any of the well-known communities of the earth. There is no question in the mind of traveler or tourist that the parks in whatever city he may chance to visit belong as much to him as to anybody. He has fallen, indeed, into the habit of expecting that each city shall make a full return, to the best of its ability, for the pleasure its own people have found, or may find, when touring. Each city, by reason of the unwritten compact that has come to be recognized in all nations, is under obligations to all others to create and maintain pleasant green places, beauty spots, in which the stranger within the walls will have the right to rest himself and feel at home.

This view of the city park takes it out of the domain of mere local interest and gives it international breadth and consequence.

Art and International Comity

Obligatory Phase of the City Park

The Pre-Inca "City of Marble"